The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9235.--VOL. LVI. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1867. PRICE THREEPENCE.

DEATHS.

On the 26th September, in London, RALPH JOHN JOPLIN, only brother of Robert Croudace Joplin, of Cooma, in this colony, distinguished alike for his ability, piety, and accomplishments. The climate of India destroyed him at the age of 33.

On the 16th August, at Zurich, Suisse, the Rev. L. A. W. DE WESPENER, D.D., brother-in-law of R. C. Joplin, Esq., of Cooma, in this colony.

On the 25th instant, at his residence, Redd's-cottages, St. Leonards, JOHN CLARKE, aged 34 years, leaving a wife and child to mourn their loss.

On the 25th instant, at his residence, Glebe-street, Glebe, Mr. GEORGE WINNORM, after a lingering illness, aged 64 years.

On the 25th instant, at their residence, 233, Elizabeth-street, FLORENCE BARBARA, infant and only daughter of WILLIAM H. and EMMELINE ALDERSON, aged 6 months.

On the 25th instant at her residence, Darling-street, Balmain, ELIZA, the beloved wife of Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, shipbuilder, aged 39 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship AVOCA, 1481 tons, 250-horse power, A. B. Farquhar, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1868, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 22nd, and specie and parcels until noon of the 23rd.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th December, 1867.

Passengers embarking on the return passage within six months after arrival in England, or vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of one-fifth from the amount of passage money.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited). STEAM TO ENGLAND, CALIFORNIA, and NEW YORK via PANAMA, in conjunction with the steamships of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, of London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York.

The screw steamship MATAURA, 1786 tons register, 500-horse power, G. E. Bird, R.N.R., commander, is appointed to leave Sydney for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N.Z., WEDNESDAY, January 1st, 1868, at 10 a.m. with her Majesty's Mails.

Through bills of lading are issued at moderate rates, and shippers may rely on regular delivery, in good order, in schedule time.

This company's steamers leave Sydney on the 1st, and Wellington on the 8th of each month; are due at Panama on the 5th or 6th of following month, and will form regular connection there as follows.—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Leave Colon on 6th or 7th, arriving at Southampton 29th of each month.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Panama on 9th, arriving at San Francisco 22nd of each month.

FOR NEW YORK.

Leave Colon 12th or 13th, arriving at New York 20th or 21st of each month.

Passengers booked from all this Company's agencies, at through rates, to Jamaica, St. Thomas's, Havana, Trinidad, Vera Cruz, and Demerara.

First-class passengers are allowed 336 lbs. or 20 cubic feet for luggage; second-class, 168 lbs., or 15 cubic feet, which must be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before the departure of the steamer, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, and measured.

All excess to be paid for as measurement goods, without primage.

SPECIE, PARCELS, and BAGGAGE, must be down by noon, TUESDAY, the 31st.

For full particulars, rates of freight, passage, &c., apply at the Company's Offices.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

RETURN TICKETS, at a fare and a half for the double journey, for Southampton or Panama, available for twelve months.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS via PANAMA TO SOUTHAMPTON.

Intending Passengers are hereby informed that in future the ships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will call at Water Island, instead of St. Thomas's as heretofore.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Co.

December 19th, 1867.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

REDUCED FREIGHT TO BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, AND ROCKHAMPTON.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at three; and Rangatira, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy to-night, Thursday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Saturday night, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Thursday evening, at 7.

TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara, on Saturday night.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH direct.—Saxonia, Monday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON direct.—Balclutha, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO PIONEER RIVER and Port Denison.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, about Friday, 3rd January, at 5 p.m.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Yarra Yarra, about Monday, 30th instant.

FROM ROCKHAMPTON to Pioneer River and Port Denison.—Tinonee, about Monday, 30th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCED FARES TO MELBOURNE, per CITY OF ADELAIDE.

To sail SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

CABIN	£3	0	0
STEERAGE	1	10	0
SALOON	6	0	0

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

NOTICE.—THIS DAY, Thursday, being a Public Holiday, no goods will be received or delivered from this Wharf, except perishable goods or live stock.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, 26th December.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship LADY BOWEN, for BRISBANE, on or about FRIDAY, 3rd January, at 5 p.m.

W. WESTGARTH, Manager.

Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The GRAFTON, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.

The AGNES IRVING, on the 29th instant, at 10 p.m.

For MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, and PORT MACQUARIE.—The BALLINA, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE (calling at TWOFOLD BAY).—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, John Pain, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY, at noon.

Passage at the following reduced rates, viz.—

Saloon	£4	0	0
Ditto return	7	0	0
Steerage (further reduction)	1	10	0

For passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

MANLY BEACH—MANLY BEACH.—Special arrangements for BOXING DAY.

The favourite steamers, BREADALBANE, PHANTOM, CITY OF NEWCASTLE, will run at short intervals, during the day, from Circular Quay.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE, the Phantom will leave Woolloomooloo Bay, direct for Manly Beach, at 10 a.m.

The above favourite and well known steamers will be dispatched regularly from Circular Quay, without detention, calling occasionally at Woolloomooloo.

RETURN TICKETS, TWO SHILLINGS.

T. J. PARKER.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—Hunter THIS MORNING, at 9.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 9.
KIAMA.—Kembla TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Illalong, WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m.

STEAM EXCURSION. BOXING DAY.

For BROKEN BAY, PITT WATER, and HAWKESBURY, the steamer KIAMA will leave the Phœnix Wharf at 9 a.m. precisely, THIS DAY, Thursday, for the above romantic district, returning to Sydney by 7 p.m.

Tickets for the trip only 3s 6d.

BOXING DAY. STEAM EXCURSION TO WOLLONGONG.

The steamer HUNTER will leave the Phœnix Wharf, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 9 a.m., arriving at Wollongong at 1 p.m. Excursionists can leave thence for Sydney at 5 p.m. per steamer KEMBLA.

At Single Fares for the trip.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS. CHEAP EXCURSIONS

To Parramatta, Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, Ryde, Pennant Hills, Newington, and Subiaco.

The ADELAIDE, EMU, and PELICAN. On BOXING DAY.

From Patent Slip Wharf at 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 a.m.; 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 p.m.

From Parramatta—7, 8, 9, 11 a.m., 12 noon, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 p.m.

FARES AT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES, viz., saloon, 1s; fore cabin, 9d. Children—return, cabin, SIXPENCE ONLY.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING SATURDAY next, at 12. W. DALTON, Agent.

SHOALHAVEN.—GOSFORD PACKET receives cargo on 27th December. Freight, Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON AND PORT MACKAY.—☞ The MARIPOSA, quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, Albion Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR PORT DENISON direct, afterwards calling at BROAD SOUND.—The clipper schooner WAVE OF LIFE, Hannah, master, sails on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, without fail.

For freight or passage, apply on board.

FOR TARANAKI AND THE WAITARA.—The clipper schooner SARAH NICOLL will sail for the above ports positively on SATURDAY, 28th. As this vessel has the greater part of her cargo engaged, early application for freight is necessary, for which, or passage, apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street; or to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

MOA, for AUCKLAND.—This regular trader, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street; or to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader PAKEHA, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will commence loading in a few days. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for TAHITI, APIA, and WALLIS ISLAND.—The clipper schooner JULIA, Captain Carmichael, detained at the request of passengers till SATURDAY, has room for a few tons of light freight, if sent down at once.

One cabin disengaged. For freight or passage apply to R. H. EMERSON, King-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 ship ALSEN, 800 tons, Captain Gromach, will be punctually dispatched on SATURDAY, the 28th instant. Has splendid accommodation for cabin passengers, and immediate application is necessary to secure staterooms.

Will also take Chinese passengers and light freight.

No passenger tickets will be recognised unless on the forms issued from the office of the undersigned.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS for SAN FRANCISCO can obtain a guarantee of 12 months' employment on the Pacific Railroad by booking through this Office, 21, Bridge-street. H. H. Hall, U. S. Consul.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail 21st January, the first-class clipper barque SORATA, 350 tons, John C. Clulow, commander.

Wool will be received for this ship on FRIDAY next, at Marsden's Warehouse, Circular Quay.

Four cabin passengers will be taken, at £45 each.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship LADY BOWEN, 892 tons, W. Livingston, commander, will be dispatched early in February.

For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.; or R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 fine clipper ship EARL DALHOUSIE, 1047 tons register, Captain Campbell, expected here all next month, and will sail early in March. For freight or passage, having first-class accommodation, apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR LONDON.— To follow La Hogue.

The fine new iron clipper ship GLOBE, 736 tons register, —Brimage, commander, to be docked and cleaned before receiving wool on board. Will sail for the above port on 20th January.

Wool received at Flood's stores.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE will sail for the above port at daylight on SATURDAY, 11th January. For passage—first, second, and third class—apply on board to WILLIAM GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.— THE PARRAMATTA will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 8th February.

For freight or passage—first, second, and third class—apply on board to JOHN WILLIAMS; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.— The JAMES LISTER.

This fine ship will be dispatched as above, on the 30th instant. Wool received at Flood's Stores.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain MURRAY; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship BUCTON CASTLE, A1 at Lloyds 13 years, 886 tons register, M. Duggan, commander. Excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. Wool received at Flood's stores.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON, the teak-built ship COSPATRICK, 1200 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's, A. Elmslie, commander. Wool received at Flood's stores.

Very superior cabins for first-class passengers.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—Cabin Passage.—Apply on board the COSPATRICK, to Captain ELMSLIE; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

A surgeon accompanies the ship.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—FOR LONDON, the SIR ROBERT SALE, A1 at Lloyd's, 741 tons register, James Bales, commander.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON Direct.—The well known and favourite 13 years' classed ship NOURMAHAL, 846 tons register, John Fowler, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with quick dispatch.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the spacious accommodation of this fine ship.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

For freight or passage (intermediate or cabin) apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SHIP CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, from London.—Consignees of goods per above vessel will please to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

VESSELS wanted, to Load for Melbourne, at Sydney, and the Clarence River. JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a VESSEL, about 500 tons, to load coal to Hongkong; highest rates given. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, clipper Schooner, carrying 150 tons on a light draught.

JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR SALE.—☞ The Clipper Brig SUSAN, carrying 240 tons coal, and admirably adapted for the Intercolonial or Coasting Trade.

For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

PRINCE ALFRED YACHT CLUB.—YACHTS to ASSEMBLE in Lavender Bay, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m. precisely. By order of the acting Vice-commodore, P. J. CLARK, Hon. Secretary.

DOUBLE BAY REGATTA.—The fine flag-ship CITY OF ADELAIDE will leave the A. S. N. Company's Wharf, for Double Bay, at 9 a.m. sharp. Luncheon will be provided on board. Tickets, 10s 6d; lunch, 3s 6d.

THE CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house of the Company, in Sydney, on MONDAY, 13th January proximo, at noon precisely, for the following purposes, viz.:—

1st. To receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st December instant.

2nd. To elect a director in the room of John Alger, Esq., who retires in accordance with the 3rd clause of the third part of the Deed of Settlement.

3rd. To elect an auditor in the room of O. B. Ebsworth, Esq., who retires in accordance with the 51st clause of the third part of the Deed of Settlement.

And to consider such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

J. T. FORD, Manager.

Pursuant to the 5th clause of the third part of the Deed of Settlement, it is required that every shareholder who shall become a candidate for the office of director shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors in writing, to be left at the Banking-house of the Company, in Sydney, fourteen days at the least before the day of election, and that no shareholder shall be eligible who shall fail to give such notice.

A list of shareholders qualified to be directors can be seen at the Banking-house of the Company.

In the election of auditors no formal notice is required. It will therefore be competent for the meeting to elect a qualified auditor from the whole body of proprietors.

The City Bank, Sydney, 23rd December, 1867.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CITY BANK.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—A vacancy being about to take place in the Direction of your Bank, in terms of the Deed of Settlement, I beg to offer myself as a CANDIDATE to fill that office, and to solicit the favour of your votes, interest, and proxies at the approaching half-yearly general meeting.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
FRED. H. DANGAR.

Sydney, 24th December, 1867.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the wishes of many influential proprietors, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Director, in view of the vacancy that will occur at the next General Meeting.

As an original shareholder, as one of your first directors, and as your first chairman, I hope I may be permitted to refer to your former estimation of my services in your behalf, and to assure you that I have not ceased to be anxiously interested in the welfare of your institution, although many matters connected with its management (unnecessary further to particularise), but happily now no longer existing, have hitherto compelled me to decline (though frequently solicited) to take any steps towards the renewal of my former connexion with its administration.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, your faithful servant,
T. W. SMART.

Mona, 21st December, 1867.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at their Offices, Sussex-street, on WEDNESDAY the 24th January next, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st of December; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—Committee to meet in "PAVILION" at 4 p.m. THIS DAY.

DIBBS v. BEAUCHAMP.—PERJURY.

To the Editor of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SIR,—The pressure of "current business" is at last over, and Mr. Beauchamp has found time to attempt to clear his character from the debasing taint of perjury.

The simple circumstance that a man of Mr. Beauchamp's presumed integrity has allowed so serious a charge to be brought against him, without refuting it and proving himself innocent, will doubtless assist the public to form an opinion whether his was "a possible slight failure of memory."

The mass of correspondence and verbiage with which Mr. Beauchamp has introduced foreign matter, to escape under a cloud and mystify your readers, had been anticipated, and is already answered by the clause in my letter of the 19th instant in which I said—"There were actions and cross-actions," &c., and that the issue which alone concerned the public was that Mr. Beauchamp had "executed a release" and "paid" all my costs.

In relating his "side of the story," Mr. Beauchamp has not scrupled to depart from the facts, and that most grossly. For the sake of brevity, I will point out one instance only, as a sample of many. He states:—

"That he has never been paid one penny by Threlkeld" of his (Threlkeld's) share of the loan; but your readers will please compare Mr. Beauchamp's evidence, given on oath before the Chief Commissioner, on the 11th June, 1867, of which the following is an extract:—"Mr. Threlkeld held a like share with Dibbs and Co. in the flour profits; if there was £2508 11s. 11d. due Dibbs and Co., there would be the same coming to Threlkeld; I have not paid that money to Threlkeld;" and bear in mind that Mr. Beauchamp's share of the loan of £5000 to the Valparaiso firm, he repaid himself out of the £2808 of profits due Dibbs and Co., Sydney, and Threlkeld's share of the loan he also repaid himself in like manner.

Should Mr. Beauchamp's failure of memory prevent his remembering how he was repaid, I would ask him to refer to the account rendered by him to Threlkeld's trustees, in which he will find a sum of £2500 charged as share of Dibbs's loan and a sum of £2808 11s 11d credited for share of flour profits. But as Mr. Threlkeld did not actually hand the money to Mr. Beauchamp—he only repaid himself—he can unblushingly come before the public, and say "I have never been paid one penny by Threlkeld," and it was for the identical amount which he had repaid himself from Threlkeld's profits, that he attempted to prove on my private estate and to recover which he commenced an action and only abandoned it to use his own words at the "earnest but unwise instance of his friends," but I would further add to avoid a prosecution on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Beauchamp concludes his letter by saying that he would have been content to have rested on his seventeen years' business character as a set-off to my accusations. But we have known, Mr. Editor, many instances of men whose reputation for everything good and virtuous extended over many years, and yet when weighed in the balance were found wanting.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Sydney, 24th December, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Business carried on by the Undersigned as Drapers, &c., under the style of DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO., of George street, Sydney, is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent, so far as concerns Mr. Nicholas Henry Eagar. Messrs. John Dawson, and Edward Dawson, will continue the business under the style of J. and E. DAWSON, and will receive all the debts, and discharge all the liabilities of the firm of Dawson, Eagar, and Co.

Dated at Sydney, this 15th November, A.D., 1867.

JOHN DAWSON.
EDWARD DAWSON.
N. H. EAGAR.

Witness—JOHN THOMPSON, George-street, Sydney.

Referring to the above Messrs. J. and E. DAWSON desire to offer their best thanks for the patronage accorded to the late firm, and to assure their many supporters in both town and country, that no effort on their part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN DAWSON.
EDWARD DAWSON.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution, and others inclined to subscribe, are respectfully requested to PAY their subscriptions on or before the 31st of this month, so that their names may appear in the list published for 1867.

JOHN R. STREET, Acting Hon. Treasurer.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JOHN ANGUS, Carpenter, and ELIZA KING.—Letters from England for you at the HERALD Office.

MISS MARGARET GALBRAITH, of Ayrshire, Scotland, please send your ADDRESS to Mr. SMART, 98, Clarence-street, as your brother JAMES is in Sydney, and anxious to hear from you. Any information to the above will oblige.

MICHAEL WHALAN, DENNIS WHALAN, and CATHERINE WHALAN, nephews and niece of the late PETER WHALAN, of Bango Creek, Yass, are requested to communicate with Mr. HENRY HART Royal Hotel, Yass, who will inform them of something to their advantage.

THOMAS FLETCHER, of Liverpool, England, fruit broker, arrived in Melbourne 1855, per Albatross; last heard of December, 1856. Any person giving satisfactory information as to present address, will be handsomely rewarded. Communications to EDWARD LATHAM, Carlton Brewery, Melbourne.

CITIZENS' BALL TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—The Committee for conducting the Ball to be given to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in the Pavilion, Hyde Park, MEET DAILY, at the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, to receive applications for tickets.

THE BALL WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th JANUARY, 1868.

Gentlemen must appear in full evening costume, and no one will be admitted without a ticket. Applications for tickets to be addressed to "The Ball Committee, Town Hall," enclosing a remittance for the amount of the tickets applied for, and it is particularly requested that the names and addresses of applicants be legibly written.

Gentlemen's tickets	£1	1	0
Lady's ticket	0	10	6

W. HANSON, Secretary.

Town Hall, December 20th, 1867.

VAUCLUSE, the Property of W. C. WENTWORTH, Esq.—STRICT ORDERS have been given against anyone entering upon the grounds or landing on the estate. Anyone found making a fire will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

T. J. FISHER,
Attorney for W. C. Wentworth, Esq.

Chambers—117, Elizabeth street South.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between us as General Merchants and Bonded Warehousemen, at Brisbane and Ipswich, under the firm or style of "O'REILLY and PRITCHARD," has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm are to be paid to HENRY O'REILLY, A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Brisbane, by whom also all liabilities will be discharged.

HENRY O'REILLY.
A. B. PRITCHARD.

Witness—EDWARD B. FORREST.

Brisbane, December 9, 1867.

BURWOOD.—The DUTIES of Miss LESTER'S Establishment will (D.V.) be RESUMED, January 25th. Lansdowne House is healthfully situated, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Station.

BELVIDERE HOUSE ACADEMY, Upper William-street South, Sydney.—Mr MASEFIELD begs to announce that he has vacancies for a few Boarders and Day Scholars. As only a limited number of pupils is received, such attention can be bestowed upon them individually as must guarantee a satisfactory progress. The course of studies comprises the subjects necessary for a liberal education—Latin and French included.

The highest references can be given; and, if necessary, testimonials can be shown from some of the most influential families in Sydney.

School duties will be resumed on TUESDAY, 21st proximo.

DOMINICAN CONVENT OF ST. MARY AND ST. LAURENCE O'TOOLE, MAITLAND.—The Sisters of this Convent, lately arrived from Ireland, have opened, on moderate terms, a DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, whom they undertake to instruct in the English, French, Italian, and German languages; history, geography, and the use of globes; writing, arithmetic, needlework (plain and ornamental), music (vocal and instrumental), drawing. They will also be prepared to take a limited number of boarders.

Applications to be made to the Superioress of the Convent, Albert-street, West Maitland; to his Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Murray; or to the clergy of the district.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for Young Ladies, 6, Bligh-street.—Mrs. COUSENS will be prepared to receive her pupils on the 13th January, 1868. Eminent teachers will be engaged for accomplishments, and adult pupils received.

MR. PENNY'S School, 21, Stanley-street, for the Education of a limited number of Boys. The educational course includes the Classics, French, English Grammar and Composition, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, History, Geography, and Elementary Drawing. Work resumed 20th January.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received until 31st instant, for sundry Repairs and Additions to a villa residence, Cook's River. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM BRADRIDGE 43, Botany-street.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 31st instant, for the supply of one hundred pair Iron Trestles, according to sample, for the Government Asylums. Further information may be had at this Office.

FREDERIC KING, Secretary.

164, Phillip-street, Sydney, 21st December 1867.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS, in one amount, will be received on January 4th, 1868, for extensive Alterations and Additions to the Sydney Infirmary, in Macquarie-street. Security will be required for the due completion of the work. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Drugs, Soap, and Charcoal, from 1st January to 30th June, 1868. For particulars, apply to the Superintendent. Tenders to be sent in on or before 10 a.m. of MONDAY, 30th instant.

JOHN B. MANNING, } Joint Hon.
M. H. STEPHEN, } Secretaries.

THE SYDNEY MAIL ALMANAC for 1868, STILL ON SALE.

Containing
Parliamentary and Official Information
Law Calendar—Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and District Courts
Astronomical Calendar
Table of the principal Roads in the Colony, and their distances from Sydney
Postal Rates. Stamp Duties
Record of Local Events
Kitchen Garden Calendar, and other useful memoranda.

To be had of the Agents in town and country.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

THE SYDNEY MAIL. Notice to the Advertising Public.

In order to increase the facilities for advertising in this the largest circulating journal in New South Wales, we beg to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.

All Advertisements received by us will meet with prompt attention, and be charged at the same cash rates as at the HERALD Office.

GORDON and GOTCH,
281, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
85, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE.
121, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

FILES of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, from 1855 to 1866, for SALE. Apply to Mr. HENDERSON, HERALD Office.

NOW READY, SANDS'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC for 1868 containing the corrected postal information under the new Post Office Act. Price ONE SHILLING.

JOHN SANDS, Publisher, George-street.

THE LONDON JOURNAL contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts—Population—Emigration—Health—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs—Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

The LONDON JOURNAL the best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other periodical in the world.

The LONDON JOURNAL is issued in weekly numbers, one penny.

The LONDON JOURNAL in monthly parts, sixpence.

The LONDON JOURNAL half-yearly volumes, four shillings and sixpence.

The LONDON JOURNAL volumes 1 to 46 are now ready, bound in cloth.

The LONDON JOURNAL may be had in the colonies.

The LONDON JOURNAL parts and volumes are always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th December, 1867.

In respect of all Stations BEYOND PARRAMATTA, EXCURSION TICKETS at a single fare for the double journey, will be issued on the above dates, from and to all Stations available for return until the 27th instant, and as regards Suburban Stations Saturday excursion tickets will be issued, available for return on the day of issue only.

JAMES BYRNES, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, December 16th, 1867.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

BOXING DAY.

26th December, 1867.

A Special Train will leave Sydney on the above date for Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond, and intermediate stations, at 10.30 a.m., returning from Penrith at 7 p.m. and Richmond at 6.20 p.m.

Fares—One penny per mile for the double journey.

Passengers from suburban stations will be taken up and set down at Homebush.

JAMES BYRNES, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, December 16, 1867.

General Post Office.
Sydney, 20th December, 1867.

NOTICE.—TELEGRAMS to overtake the Mail steamer in Melbourne or Adelaide will be posted as addressed, on the prepayment of the postage in addition to the charges for the message.

N.B.—The mail will close in Melbourne at 10 a.m. on the 28th instant, and in Adelaide at 5 p.m. on the 28th instant.

J. DOCKER.

General Post Office.
Sydney, 20th December, 1867.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been completed with the Governments of India and Ceylon for the transmission of Telegrams from any Telegraph Station in the colony to Europe and America, via Melbourne or Adelaide, on the departure of each European mail via Galle.

Rates (which must be prepaid) can be ascertained, and printed scales of charges obtained, at the Chief Telegraph Office, George-street.

N.B.—The mail will close in Melbourne at 10 a.m. on the 28th instant, and in Adelaide at 5 p.m. on the 28th instant.

DOCKER.

A CARD.—Mr. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street.

A CARD.—Mr. G. A. TUCKER, Bay View House, Private Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River.

A CARD.—MADAME WALLACE BUSHELLE, 112, Phillip-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George street. Branch offices, Mittagong and Weatherboard.

GLEBE CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Glebe Road. F. W. C. ARTLETT, Upholsterer, &c.

MR. DEGOTARDI'S (late Hetzer) Photographic Studio, 287, George-street, nearly op. Hunter-st.

MARBLE LIME and CEMENT COMPANY'S DEPOT, Caledonian Wharf, King-street West.

PHRENOLOGY.—Delineations of Character and Advice given daily by Professor Kelley, 184, Pitt-st.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., Carriers, 475, George-street. Branch offices—Weatherboard and Mittagong.

ALBERT LOMER (late Chandler and Lomer), next Lassetter's, 419, George-st. Cartes de Visite, 8s. dozen.

B. C. BOAKE, 330, George-street. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen, for cash only.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

BOXING DAY!—348, George-street (Premier Photographic Rooms), open all day. 9s per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken in every variety of artistic style and finish, at J. H. NEWMAN'S, 53, S. Head Road.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY 125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s. in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

Bills of sale on furniture, &c., without possession or any other available security.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £100 TO £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, 7 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

£10,000 TO LEND, in sums of £300 and upwards. Apply to WANT, SON, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LOST, Red Retriever DOG, grey on back, opposite Markets; reward given. 16, William-street.

LOST, a light-coloured young Doe KANGAROO. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to HARDIE and MITCHELL, Wilkie's Bakery.

STRAYED into my place, Two SHEEP. The owner can have them. Apply 54, King-street.

NOTICE.—

For the greater facility of forwarding GOODS PER RAILWAY.

WOODS and CO., the Australian Carriers, have REMOVED their offices to the Railway Station.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

THURSDAY, the 26th instant, being a General Holiday, this Bank will be CLOSED.

J. S. MITCHELL, Managing Director.

ST. JUDE'S CEMETERY, Randwick.—NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 31st day of December next, no interments can take place in this cemetery, "except in vaults and land enclosed, containing one corpse," on that date.

S. H. PEARCE, Secretary.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.—STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.—JOSEPH GILLOTT, Victoria Works, Birmingham, respectfully directs the attention of the commercial public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable excellence of his productions, which, for quality of material, easy action, and great durability, will insure universal preference. Every packet bears the fac-simile of his signature. They can be obtained retail of every dealer in the world; wholesale at the works, Graham-street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John-street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL and NAILS
Muntz bolts, sheathing and house felt
Boiler and Low Moor plates, boiler tubes, rivets, angle iron
V. I. R. sheets and belting, safety and tape fuse
Galvanised corrugated iron, Smith and M'Lean's and Morewood's, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet lengths, 24, 26, and 28 gauge
Fencing wire, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8
Chain cables and anchors, all sizes, Europe rope
Colza oil, spirits of tar, turpentine
White zinc, green and blue paints, Bath bricks
Three-bushel bags, woolpacks, seaming twine
Blasting powder, paperhangings, Liverpool soap
Wotherspoon's confectionery, in tins, bottles, and packets
Glenfield patent starch, borax, W. I. arrowroot
Taylor, Brothers' chicory, cocoa, chocolate, and mustard
Nelson's gelatine lozenges, Barry's chicory
Ling fish, herrings, red and white, in tins
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Brown and grey papers, and paper bags, 2 lbs. to 28 lbs.
Writing and printing papers, envelopes, and stationery.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 14, Wynyard-square.

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, &c.—One 25 h. p. horizontal engine and large boiler
4 and 8 h. p. highly finished portable engines, Ransome and Sim's, and Tennant and Co.'s
Turning lathes, 9½ inch centre, 16 feet bed
Punching and shearing machine, strong iron pulls
Ploughs, Ransome and Sim's, and Murray's.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 14, Wynyard-square.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in 4 doz. cases. HAZELAND and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Phœnix Whf.

FLOUR, superfine silk-dressed, now landing, for SALE. JOHN CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—The Cheapest and Best.—No. 88, King-street, four doors east of City Bank. Black Cloth Suits, to order, £4 4s. Tweed Trousers, to measure, from 15s.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, without personal liability.

Principal Office—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
George King, Esq., Chairman
Professor Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman
J. F. Josephson, Esq., MP. Samuel Lyons, Esq.
J. H. Goodlet, Esq. M. E. Murnin, Esq.

Persons effecting policies with this society have the guarantee afforded by an accumulated and invested fund amounting to £460,000, and an annual revenue from all sources exceeding £150,000.

BONUS PERIOD.

Policies issued before 28th February, 1868, will be entitled to participate in profits at the declaration of February 1869.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained on application to

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established in 1821.

Paid-up Capital, £550,000.

LOW and PERMANENT RATES of PREMIUM on first-class house property.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID at the Sydney Branch Office, 4, Wynyard-street.

JAMES HENDERSON, Secretary.

REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUMS.—NO TARIFF.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The magnitude of this Company's operations and its enormous resources enable it with a much higher degree of comparative safety to grant insurances against fire at premiums as low as any other office. The directors therefore invite holders of property, more especially of FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, BONDED STORES or otherwise, and (or) their CONTENTS, to send in applications, which will be dealt with upon their merits upon the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

ANNUAL INCOME, over one and one quarter million.

INVESTED FUNDS, three and one quarter millions.

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

Wynyard-square, Sydney.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This Company is now prepared to issue Policies at rates adequate to risks without reference whatever to any FIXED SCALE.

Insurers can rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses, the undersigned being empowered to settle all claims arising under the Policies issued by them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INTENDING ASSURERS.

Life Assurances in this Company effected on or before 31st DECEMBER, 1867 (but not after that date), will participate in the next DIVISION to be made.

The profits hitherto appropriated have been among the largest ever declared by a Life Assurance Company.

Policies issued and claims settled by the undersigned, WITHOUT reference to ENGLAND.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1855.

A COLONIAL proprietary, (with unlimited liability of shareholders).

Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sydney Board of Directors.
Offices: No. 22, Bridge-street.
George King J. S. Mitchell
R. G. Massie J. S. Wallis.

Subscribed capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	96,000
Reserve Fund	35,000

The company take marine risks on every description of insurable interest, at current rates.

Losses payable, at the option of the assured, either in London, in Melbourne, or in Sydney.

G. H. HOWELL, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 31, Queen-street, MELBOURNE.
LONDON BRANCH—No. 1, Royal Exchange Buildings.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid up Capital, £1,500,000. Reserve Fund, £444,000.

Establishments in New South Wales,
Sydney Branch
with Agencies at
ARALUEN FORBES
BRAIDWOOD GRENFELL
BURRANGONG YASS.

Interest on Deposits for fixed periods is now allowed at the following rates:—

For three months certain, 4 per cent. per annum.
Six ditto, 5 per cent. per annum.
Twelve ditto, 5 per cent. per annum.

Special arrangements may be made for deposits of large amounts.

STEWART MURRAY, Manager.

THE CITY BANK. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £200,000.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

On deposits for fixed periods, interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application at the Bank.

By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital, £1,000,000.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR:
His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.

Invested funds	£3,600,000
Annual revenue	660,000

Sydney Branch, 325, George-street.

DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., chairman.
Thomas Skinner, Esq., F. H. Dangar, Esq.,
Edward Flood, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. J. C. Cox.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., can be obtained on application at the office in Sydney, or any of the agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, Secretary.

THE UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors are now prepared to accept proposals for FIRE Insurance at low rates of premium charged according to the description of risk, without reference to any fixed scale.

MARINE risks accepted on goods to or from all ports. Policies made payable in London if required.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up ditto ...... £250,000.

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.

No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Insurances against Fire negotiated at reduced Rates.

Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.

Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained at the Sydney Branch Offices, New Pitt-street.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

TO FAMILIES and others.—For SALE, for cash, good pure Australian Wine, at 4s and 5s per gallon, in quarter casks; a capital vin ordinaire.

Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Australian HOCK and CLARET, from J. Glennie's Orindinna Vineyard, from 18s to 26s per dozen.

Messrs. WYNDHAM, Sole Agent.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—The First Prize for Australian Wines was gained by New South Wales, and awarded to Messrs. Wyndham for their "Dalwood and Bukkulla Wines," now on SALE at 96, New Pitt-street; and at the Vineyards, Dalwood, Branxton.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1466085

MAXIMS BY A MAN OF THE WORLD.

If the fastidious reader is not quite satisfied with the title of the following papers, he and their author are so far agreed. "Maxims," too commonly pretentious, and yet dull, are not in general an attractive sort of literature; and the term, "a man of the world," is generally applied to one whose absence the world may not only easily endure, but be all the better for it. Still, it was necessary to fix upon some title for a series of occasional papers which should convey the experience of one well versed in human affairs to his fellow-creatures, and as that most fitting one of "Ecclesiastes, or the Preacher," has been pitched upon by a previous writer, it was necessary to select some other. In intention at least we are equal to Solomon, since our object is to teach folks "How to get on in the World;" and without acknowledging the authority of the audacious "J. P. Robinson, he," (of the *Biglow Papers*), to the effect that "they didn't know everything down in Judee," it must be allowed that during the many centuries which have intervened since the days of the wisest of kings, the ocean of life has a good deal altered, and that the mariner (notwithstanding thirty-six editions of Mr. Tupper's *Proverbial Philosophy*) needs a new chart to steer by.

Many an old inlet has been silted up, many a new one found; islands of promise have sunk and others risen; rocks against which the ancient galleys split have no existence, while others present themselves jagged and perilous as ever; some, again, though standing, have so changed their shape that they are no longer recognisable; while everywhere beneath the treacherous surface lurk new dangers, not seldom without even a breaking wave to mark them.

MONEY.

In accordance with the taste of the time, we place this subject first.

The acquisition of money is of great, but not of paramount importance. You may, in city phrase, be a very "warm" man, and yet have purchased that flattering title by the sacrifice of all that is worth living for—love, friendship, health, and all the finer capabilities of pleasure. You may be "good for one hundred thousand pounds," and yet, in the judgment of all whose opinion is worth having, be a wretched bankrupt. "A beast," in the expressive language of the frank and impulsive, you also do in reality resemble that sort of beast, such as a deer (although it is probable you are not so picturesque), which, while alive is useless, but when dead will cut up remarkably fine. It is not a pleasant thing to be looked upon as venison; something that will some day afford a slice a piece to an immense number of ungrateful relatives, my thrifty friend (for you are just the sort of fellow to die intestate), but in the meantime is a herd-abandoned, quarrelsome, bad old buck, with whom (although anything but amorous) it seems always the amorous season.

True, few persons venture to inform you of this unpleasant fact, but you yourself well know that when you are not shunned, you are fawned upon; that your humours are borne with not from that precious love, no "plum" can buy, that is blind to faults, but from the greed that speculates upon your dying hour. Nay, it may happen that some expectant heir, whom you have worried out of all patience, may turn like the trodden worm, and tell you for once the truth.

There was once a baronet of my acquaintance, whose title was bestowed upon him, I think, by George IV. (if he had made him a gentleman as well as a baronet I should have believed in the Divine Right of kings), a gross, rude, ignorant man, but whose money grew and grew like a snow ball (except that it never melted), and it was all his own, both to hold and leave behind him. Now, this man had a certain slave, his nephew, who bore with his black looks, his biting words, his cruel caprices as long as Jacob toiled for Leah, expecting to get Rachael. Seven years of bondage, and at the end of them this reward—Sir Plutus, shaking his own fat sides with mocking laughter, made him the confidant of his approaching marriage. The wretched young man, driven by these tidings to despair, and writhing under the immediate lash of his uncle's scorn, determined—like some criminal condemned to die upon the morrow, who sups *en prince*—to enjoy himself for one brief quarter of an hour, come what might. So he told Sir Plutus what he thought of him, without softening a single adjective, or picking out delicate synonyms for his nouns. Heliogabalus (for the baronet was a great eater), always accustomed to dainty dishes, and a total stranger to plain food of this sort, literally choked with indignation, fell into a fit upon the spot, and died. Sir Scattercash (the nephew, and one of the last occupants, by-the-by, of the King's Bench Prison) used always to speak of this incident (which gave him ten thousand a year) with pathetic regret: "I might have saved myself seven years of slavery—for my uncle was always of that full habit—by telling the truth at once."

Surely, no man would wish to be a Sir Plutus. "Getting on in the world," notwithstanding there is a growing opinion to the contrary, is not a convertible phrase for "getting money." I know a man who began life with fifteen thousand pounds, and who, notwithstanding that he well knows how "money breeds," has now but twelve thousand. I once heard a practical acquaintance of his remark upon this circumstance, "Then you have actually gone back in the world!" to which he only replied, "Yes," with a pleasant smile. Now, that smile, as I happen to know, meant something as follows. He had repaired the broken fortunes of two brothers. He had acted for three wards as their man of business, putting out their little money to the best of his judgment: if the scheme prospered, they reaped all the advantage; if it failed, he paid the losses. His relatives, numerous and poor, looked up to him for counsel (ah, how different from that advice gratis which has become a byword!), as to a wise and liberal father. Upon the road of life, he had given scores of fellow-passengers a helping-hand, so that they remembered the day on which they had met their unknown friend, and blessed it. All who know him, honour him, especially those—and here is the crucible—of his own household. He sees (we may humbly say, although these maxims are meant but for temporal use) the Golden Gates always open before him, and his angel waiting there, crown in hand, to meet him. Do not suppose, therefore, that that diminution of his original property was only to be represented by a minus. That very smile of his—the being able so to smile, I mean—was worth (although it would have been a waste of words to have tried to persuade his practical acquaintance of the fact) far more than three thousand pounds. He has not "gone back in the world," notwithstanding that pecuniary deficiency; he has got on so far, and yet so smoothly and well, that he is well-nigh to Heaven.

It is by no means argued by the above narration that a man should strip himself of his means in order to help others. If you have two coats—that is, an *over*coat—it is well to give one away, provided that the recipient is deserving of it; but if you have but one, I by no means recommend your reducing yourself to your shirt-sleeves. If you entertain so unselfish an impulse, it is probable that you are better fitted to wear a coat—to occupy a position, that is, of superior usefulness—than the man who has none. Money is power; and while you have it, you may exercise a wise benevolence; but if you part with it, in the lump, to others, it may be used by no means to the public advantage. At the same time, in giving, give largely; not mere driblets, which, like the slender draught that makes the drinker the more thirsty, only transform the needy into habitual beggars.

But it may here be said: "Spending is easy, Mr. Preacher; tell us how to get money." Well, that is easy enough too. If you really have your heart, or what you call your heart, resolutely fixed on money-getting, I know nothing easier; for that master-passion destroys all other passions (as well as the virtues). He who craves for money for money's sake will stint, and spare, and screw, and think nothing of the inconveniences to which he submits himself; he has no other temptations who studies to be a rich man; the attention of his mind is never taken off by such trivial matters as friendship, pity, love, or the pleasures of literature and learning; so that, sooner or later, he is perfectly certain to succeed, and always does so. I have never known a single exception. Whether the golden fruit thus obtained is not found to be filled with ashes after all, is quite another matter.

There are, however, so many idle people in the world, and so many more merely indolent and procrastinating, that every man, whatever his station, may be prosperous if only he be diligent, and do his duty. There is no necessity for that thrift, which, in its common acceptation, means something more than prudence. Prudent, of course, we must be. It is absolutely essential that we do not run into debt, or, what is almost as bad and more common, drift into it, no matter by what slow degrees. Sacrifice nothing to appearances. If the friendship of those people, who respect us only for what we have, is not worth winning (and it is not), why struggle to *seem* to have? Carriages and horses, man-servants and fine clothes, no, nor even the giving of dinner-parties, never yet made a true friend, although they have attracted many acquaintances; and the loss of them never lost us one who was worth keeping. To the unhappy persons who push and strive, in order to mix with those in a higher position than themselves, for no other reason than because it is higher—who plot and intrigue to get asked to the tables (even the supper-tables) of folk of title, I have not a word to say, even supposing they can afford the expense; how much less, then, if they cannot afford it. I suppose myself to be addressing reasonable beings.

On your own part, however, always be hospitable. No one is so poor but that he can be that. The Arab, who has only his black bread to offer, is proverbial for his hospitality. And what you have to give give equally. Don't ask the rector to dinner and the curate to tea upon the same evening. It is quite fashionable to do so, I am aware; but then Fashion, unless in little matters, such as the shape of a hat or bonnet, is a bad guide, and (between ourselves) a very selfish and vulgar hussy. If you are ever seized with a generous instinct, and there is no doubt of the fitness of its object, give way to it at once. Don't take a few hours to think about it—"a night to sleep over it"—and so forth. The shock of such an impulse never occurs twice with the same force; the best time for doing a good action is very often the only one—namely the present. The recollection of it, especially if it has been attended with some self-denial, is a joy for ever, and worth treble the cost. The pleasant word, too, should accompany the deed, for as God loves a cheerful giver, so man appreciates a gracious one. And do not be too solicitous about receiving gratitude in return, for that is the behaviour of the mere patron, who invests his money to be repaid in instalments of servility. I am not preaching morality, but comfort. In telling you How to get on in the World, my less-experienced friend, I am telling you how to get the most enjoyment, and the least annoyance out of it; how to be truly happy at the smallest possible expense; and if my advice happens to tally with religion and morality, do not be so illiberal as to despise it upon that account. However much you may dislike sermons, you cannot, I do assure you, listen to them with more impatience than I do myself.

The philosophers who tell us to be poor are as foolish (though scarcely more so) as the applauders of the self-made, who would have all men be rich. The true wisdom lies in the prayer of Agar, which was for neither riches nor poverty. One wishes that there was more in the Scripture concerning this advocate of the golden mean—almost the only, what one calls, 'moderate man' of his epoch. Even now, his ideas are little understood, or find a crude and even vicious expression in "the rules of trades' unions." To possess enough, without stripping for the strife of Competition, and to see others possess without envy, has both philosophy and common sense at the bottom of it, notwithstanding that its principles are made the stalking-horse of Idleness and Mediocrity. We often hear of the "fatal competence" of a few hundreds a year—how it indisposes its possessor to exertion, and leads him to fold his hands, or at most, to whittle. But the fact is, that such an individual would do nothing if he were ten times as rich, and would certainly never acquire even the "competence" if he were poor. Whereas, to another sort of person, a small but assured income is an incalculable advantage. It secures the Thinker from narrow cares, and sets him free to benefit his kind, besides doing away with that wretched waste of power involved in his toiling for mere sixpences. The sting of poverty is as superfluous to a man of genius as the spur to a thoroughbred.

Side by side with the "fatal competence" runs another social error: the principle that every young man, however rich, should be brought up to and even practise some profession. Now, the object of joining any profession is, commonly, the getting money out of it, and, in the rich man's case, this is labouring for what he does not require. I do not say that it is robbing others, because a rich man's success—the triumph of an amateur over professionals—is so rare, that the examples of it may be disregarded; if it were otherwise, however, I do not hesitate to say that such competition would be shameful.

"But it is not to get money," contends the territorial magnate, or merchant-prince, "that I place my eldest son in a profession. It is to keep him out of idleness, which is the root of all evil."

As if there was no sort of work to be done save wearing a wig or a sword! and, in particular, as if there was not a special sort of work for this young man to do—a special training, moreover, requisite for one in whose hands the welfare of so many will one day be placed. Political economy, social justice (which includes the great labour question, the dwellings and education of the poor, and many other almost as weighty matters), and, above all, moral responsibility—some just understanding of these things in a young man of vast expectations, will be of far more consequence to those dependent on him than his having passed a few years in a cavalry regiment, or even eaten his terms and trifled in a pleader's chambers. The lawyer, the parson, the physician, do not begin to practise their trades without some elementary knowledge of them; yet the man who is called to be a landowner, or employer of labour—with duties graver than those of all the rest—has, it seems, nothing to learn. Like Dogberry's reading and writing, their performance is expected to come to him by nature, and the consequence is, he is but too often like Dogberry in other respects.

Once more, to revert to expenditure, I need not tell you, if you are a father, and have to pay his bills, to repress in your child the tendency to be lavish with money that is not his own, or to be mischievous, extravagant, or wasteful. But, on the other hand, rebuke the earliest indications of meanness. A prudent child; a thrifty boy; a sordid man—these are too often life's stages. Now, there is nothing a liberal soul so loathes as a covetous one: a lad may be beautiful, studious, and agreeable, but he will never "get on in the world" (except in that wretched sense to which I have already referred) if he is stingy: no gentleman can be his friend: no woman can really love him. He may be as brave a soldier as ever drew sword, but, like Marlborough, men will know him for a sneak, and despise him; and, unfortunately, no man can help disclosing his weakness in this respect; it crops up everywhere, notwithstanding his utmost efforts to repress it; it is as patent as the leaving out one's *h*'s.

Of course, there should be a great difference in the liberalities of a family man and of a bachelor. If a man has no children of his own, nor any near relatives in need of his money, he is not only justified, but well advised in spending his full income. If it is the interest of capital, more need not be expected of him than to leave that capital, unimpaired, to his distant heirs; if it is money gained by his own exertions, it is hard, indeed, if some far-off cousin should grudge him the enjoyment of it. On the other hand, a married man who spends all his income without putting anything by for his children—that is, supposing they are not otherwise provided for—is preparing for himself a day of bitter regret, and for them an evil time indeed. They will not thank him for the unnecessary comforts, the lavish plenty of their childhood. Comparison will only make their future lot more hard to bear. Yet many a man has felt genuine pity for the friendly governess or snubbed "companion," who makes no effort to preserve his own beloved offspring from the self-same fate. This may be owing to downright selfishness—unwillingness to curb his own expenses; or to that love which loves not wisely, but too well, and forbids him to curtail his children's pleasures, or to impress upon them an unpleasant truth; but more usually it is the result of indolence, dislike to change, or of procrastination. It is this last vice that causes scores of men to die intestate, or, in other words, to leave a legacy of grievous wrong.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

Very miscellaneous are the topics of holiday-time—the Academy of Sciences at Paris are discussing a batch of old (?) letters put forward by the veteran mathematician Chasles, in which Pascal is made to appear as the author or suggester of the great theories and discoveries made by Isaac Newton, and to have communicated them when Newton was a boy about twelve years of age. If the letter be genuine, the laurels hitherto worn by the English philosopher will have to be transferred to the learned Frenchman; but their genuineness is doubted, and good reason shown for the doubt, even among the Academicians, some of whom believe that Mr. Chasles has been made the dupe of an artful forger. While some scientific men are busy with this topic, others are mourning the decease of Michael Faraday, who, at the age of seventy-six, has gone to his rest, after achieving for science some of her noblest triumphs, and with such conscientiousness and disregard of self as might be envied by that ever-multiplying throng whose devotion to science is nothing but a badly disguised and noisy love of themselves. Let us hope that the biographer of Michael Faraday will be one able to appreciate his moral as well as his intellectual qualities.

Confession of delinquencies appears to have become contagious among railway directors; and shareholders and the public at large are made to see how scandalously commercial character and millions of money can be flung away in moral and religious England. Notwithstanding all this, money is so abundant, that capitalists do not know what to do with it. Thirteen clipper ships are racing all the way from China, each eager to arrive the first with her cargo of tea: the National Portrait Exhibition is closed, and circulars have already been sent out inviting contributions for a third and concluding exhibition, which is to be held in 1868: the Social Science Association have held their annual meeting at Belfast, and we venture to hope they have made Ireland understand that her way out of difficulty is through industry and self-control; the journeymen tailors of London, having undergone a trial at law, and a verdict against them, are learning a lesson in fair play, which, perhaps, will lead them some day to a comprehension of the important truth, that the best way to get on in the world is to let one another alone. Let every man do the very best he can for himself without doing harm to any one else, and men and masters will flourish, and trades-unions become unnecessary. We fear that, when the Social Science Association held their meeting in London, they forgot to preach to the journeymen tailors. Is the traffic of the streets a branch of social science? If so, there are thousands of individuals who will rejoice that, by authority of Parliament, an attempt is to be made to apply it in the regulation of the street-traffic of our great metropolis. In January next, it will not be lawful for everything on wheels, and every driver of four-footed animals, to block the thoroughfares, and do what to him seems good, though confessedly harmful to other citizens. In this, as in the suppression of the smoke nuisance, we trust there will be no exhibition of mistaken good nature on the part of the authorities.

"Why is not London as handsome as Paris?" cry the folk who come back from the *Grande Exposition*. Let them take heart; London is improving itself. The arches of the Holborn Viaduct are beginning to show above the hoarding: and at last, Middle Row, Holborn, that long-standing obstruction, is actually in process of demolition. Near Temple Bar, many houses have been pulled down to clear the ground for the new Law-courts: portions of the iron arches of the new Blackfriars Bridge are in place: a long range of the massive granite wall of the Thames Embankment can now be seen from Westminster Bridge. The effect is, at present, bright and imposing, but the brightness will soon be clouded by smoke and weather. The Royal Academy are pushing on their new galleries in the rear of Burlington House: the new Foreign Office begins to look habitable: and at South Kensington, a stately suburb has been erected about the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, which may vie with Paris for cheerfulness, and excel it for convenience. Truly, there will be the show-quarter, and recreative quarter of the metropolis; and we hazard once more the prediction, that some day the Royal Academy will be sorry they did not develope their strength and capabilities at South Kensington, instead of locating themselves at Burlington House, where they will always be cramped for want of space.

Of late years, it has been assumed by some astronomers and physicists that the changes in the earth's climate could be accounted for by supposing a change in the axis of rotation occasioned by the friction of the tides. Mr. Stone, of the Greenwich Observatory, has investigated the question, and come to the conclusion, that the friction theory cannot be accepted as an "explanation of those secular changes of climate which geologists have shown to have taken place on our earth."—An important phenomenon in another branch of astronomy has been examined by Mr. Huggins, whose spectroscopic researches of the stars are well known. After favourable study of the planet Mars, he is of opinion that its ruddy colour is not due to peculiar absorption or other effects in its atmosphere, but that the colour has its origin in the material of which some parts of the planet's surface are composed. He shews, moreover, that there is much in common in condition of surface between the moon and Mars, and that the latter absorbs a very large quantity of the light which falls upon it.

Dr. Draper, of New York, has contrived an instrument by which the quality of coffee may be so easily tested, that we may expect it will be taken into use in the kitchen as well as in the laboratory. It is a glass tube an inch diameter, and eight inches long, terminating below in a tube one-quarter inch diameter, and four inches long, the bottom of which is stopped by a cork. This small tube is graduated to a given scale, for convenience of measuring during the experiments. When in use, the tube, placed upright in a proper stand, is filled to within half an inch of the top with cold water, from which all the gas has been expelled by boiling. A given quantity of ground coffee is then dropped very carefully on the surface of the water: if it is pure, it floats for a considerable time, and if freshly roasted and ground, will remain floating for days. But commonly, it falls in a few hours, and imparts a delicate amber tint to the water in the large tube, with a faint coffee-like odour. Finally, the particles sink into the small tube, where their appearance and increase of bulk may be accurately noted.

Chicory, on the contrary, sinks instantly; and in a minute, nearly the whole quantity has tumbled into the small tube, having, in its quick descent, stained the water a dark brown, and imparted a scent somewhat like that of liquorice. From this it will be understood that real coffee can very easily be distinguished from chicory. Mixtures of the two can also be detected by the same means, and the proportions of each. In fact, by examining with the microscope the sediment that collects in the small tube, other adulterating substances can be discriminated, such as old coffee-grounds, and flour of wheat, peas, or beans. These sink rapidly with the chicory, and reveal their falsity at once, after which they can be identified by the microscope.

A much improved insulator for telegraphic purposes has been invented at Philadelphia, which, being of a compact cylindrical form, is better adapted for its special use than the ordinary dome or umbrella shaped insulator. It may be described as an iron hook sulphured into a small glass flask, or bottle, which, in like manner, is fixed into a deep cylindrical iron cup. After a few days, when the sulphur has thoroughly shrunk, paraffin is applied to that substance and to the glass, until every crevice is penetrated, and the surface completely coated. The advantage of this is, that paraffine constitutes an unchangeable surface, and is especially repellant of moisture, whereby the "Brook's insulator," as it is called, will prove more trustworthy in wet weather than any other. In connection with this, an insulation-test is mentioned, which is delicate and easy of application. Wet the insulator thoroughly inside and out, connect it with one pole of a battery, hold it with a wet hand, then touch your tongue with the other pole of the battery, and you will taste the very minutest escape of current, even such as would not be detected by a highly sensitive galvanometer.

Many persons are acquainted with Professor Wheatstone's beautiful experiment for making sound visible; namely, the movement of sand on an elastic vibrating surface. Dr. Topler focalises a ray of light in such a way on the object-glass of a telescope, that, combined with the use of a screen, any disturbance becomes visible, and we are told that the intense sonorous vibrations produced by thunder show themselves in the telescope as visible rings or circles of light.

The common nettle (*Urtica*), often talked about as a highly-useful but much-neglected plant, is once more brought into notice in France, where it is recommended as an excellent means for improving and turning to profit the millions of acres of land at present lying waste. The nettle will grow anywhere and on any soil, and would beautify many a broad surface which has long lain in naked ugliness. In the spring, its young shoots supply the earliest of green-food for cattle, improving both their flesh and their milk. It is well-known that horse-dealers in France make bad horses look like good ones by feeding them on nettles. A strong salted decoction of the plant will coagulate milk without imparting an unpleasant flavour: and one variety—*Urtica dioica*—when young makes an agreeable dish for the dinner-table. Besides all these agricultural and domestic uses, the nettle being a fibrous plant, can be spun, woven into cloth, manufactured into cordage, and is at the same time a good material for the paper-maker. Are there no lands in our country which could be made profitable with crops of nettles? And in Australia, is there no colonist hopeful enough or despairing enough to try whether nettles will grow in hot sand, and so convert the arid deserts into a green and smiling expanse? The cost of an experiment would not be great.

After a diligent course of exploration of the tumuli of the Yorkshire Wolds, the Rev. W. Greenwell has given an account of them, with particulars of the articles disinterred, in a lecture at the Royal Institution. Judging from these discoveries, the condition and customs of the people who made the tumuli must have been similar to those of the Indian tribes in North America. That they were two distinct races, appears to be certain; the earlier of the two being a long-headed race, distinguished by ethnologists as *dolicho-cephalic*; the other and later being round-headed, or *brachy-cephalic*. Some skulls have been found which indicate a union of the two. Mr. Greenwell describes the round-heads as a conquering race, large and strong, acquainted with the use of bronze; harsh and rugged in the face, with all the features prominent, and the mouth and eyebrows projecting, and he thinks they may have been a people of the Stone Age, allied to the Laps, such as have left numerous traces in Denmark. As he intends to pursue his researches, he may perhaps be able to identify the exact period of their residence on the Wolds. Among all the relics as yet discovered, there is no trace of the Romans.—*Chambers.*

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

On Wednesday, 9th October, the premises of a firework maker, named Hammond, in Canongate, Edinburgh, were blown up by the accidental ignition of some of the materials. Several families lived in the house. The flames cut off exit by the staircase. One woman jumped four stories to the road and was killed. Children were thrown over by their mothers, but were, with one exception, caught uninjured, one girl having her skull fractured. Several women were rescued by ropes and ladders, and after the fire was subdued in the staircase search was made in the building and two women were rescued, one of whom and a child died immediately. A young girl, servant to Hammond, perished in the explosion; and Hammond and his family were dreadfully injured. "Nothing" says the *Scotsman*, "could be more heartrending than the sight of the terror-stricken groups that filled each window in the gigantic building crying bitterly for help, and all but despairing of life. 'Save me!' 'Help us!' 'Look! Oh, man, come here!' 'My bairns!' 'Why don't you come!' were the cries that pierced the ears and hearts of those who gathered below to do what could be done in such dire extremity. And among the many noble fellows who risked their lives in the face of greatest peril, none are more deserving of mention than police-sergeant Auld and a chimney-sweeper named George Riddle. Auld—who, it will be remembered, was nobly instrumental in saving life at the great fire on the Mound—was in the court very shortly after the occurrence of the fire. The first of the terrible sights that met his eye was that of a woman named Henderson throwing a girl over a third storey window into the court. This woman's husband, Walter Henderson, was the owner of the whole half-flat on the third storey, and a portion of it he had let off in furnished apartments. Mrs. Henderson was in her own house when the fire broke out, with her four children—one a girl of eleven years, the others aged respectively seven, five, and three. To remain longer in the room was impossible; to attempt escape by the stair would in all probability have been equally fatal. There was no alternative but to risk the fall; at the worst, it was merely another way of dying; and yet, on looking out from the window afterwards, the distance down into the court seemed frightful. The window could only be reached from within by clambering up on the top of a table, which still further increased the height. Standing there with such a yawning outlook, the mother must have been filled with a mad despair before she could have dropped her children one by one from her arms to what to any sane person must have seemed certain death, and only with the prospect of falling herself after them, or being stifled in her efforts, and so perishing apart from them. The poor children, as they were raised, screamed and clung back with all their power; but the mother proved the stronger, and one by one they were dropped. Sergeant Auld arrived under the window just in time to catch the first of the children—a girl of eleven—and as she struggled very much to save herself from the fall, she came down partly doubled, and when set on her feet, poor creature, she was unable to walk. It was painful to look upon her pale, terror-stricken face: she was trembling violently from fear. She was safely caught in her descent in Auld's arms, as were also the other three children. One of them, a boy, struck the sergeant a severe blow on the chest in his fall. The officer was stunned, and fainted, but he had no sooner recovered than he was again foremost among the most active of the workers. He was George Riddle's chief assistant in afterwards rescuing Mrs. Henderson and a woman who was with her in the house. Riddle landed a ladder, and, tying a rope round each of the women, swung them gently down the ladder. These poor women, when once they found themselves safely out of danger—and Mrs. Henderson, with her children rescued also—had no words with which to thank their deliverers. Their looks betokened their thoughts; but the brave men who had saved them had no time to receive thanks; from many windows there were still loud and bitter cries for help. Two old women were observed in one room on the fourth storey. They appeared alternately at the window, and cried long and sore for some one to save them. A ladder was at length placed against the window, and they were brought down in safety. Not so with another poor woman, Mrs. Ferguson, who, leaping from a fourth storey window in the west wing of the building, fell on the hard pavement, and died almost immediately. One of the most exciting incidents in connexion with the calamity was the rescue of two women from a window on the fourth floor of the building, on the west wing, immediately adjoining Pirrie's-close. One of the women was Mrs. Rae, mother of Mrs. Ferguson, the poor woman who flung herself into the court, as described above; and the other was a Mrs. Johnson, who resided on the fourth floor. Mrs. Rae appeared first at the window, from which the smoke was issuing in dense volumes, and cried out piteously for help. Mr. John Watson, a baker, a young man who had been assisting some others to escape, ran up the staircase in Pirrie's-close nearest to where the woman was standing, and made his way into a house on the top flat, which he found unoccupied. Looking out of the window he found that there was one window between him and the poor woman, and that he was separated from her by eight or nine feet. He took a blanket off the bed, tore away the under sash of the window, and flung one end of the blanket across to the woman, who seized hold of it, crying out as she did so, "Thank heaven, some one has come to save me." The excited crowd below, when they saw the woman leaning out of the window and grasping the blanket, shouted out many directions to her, which, had she attended to, could only have had the effect of confusing her. The people cried "Hold fast," and others "Jump;" but Watson urged her to keep fast hold of the blanket, and promised to do his best to save her. A journeyman butcher named Greig had by this time gone up to Watson's assistance; and sergeant Auld and constable M'Intyre, who had been exerting themselves to the utmost to save life, had also rushed to the spot, and they took up a position at an open window in Pirrie's-close, on the floor beneath Watson, out of which they held a ladder with the view of getting hold of the woman if she should be lowered down. A rope was got and thrown to the woman, who had by this time got outside the window, and was in an evidently dangerous position. The rope which was thrown to the woman somehow got round her neck, and Watson called out to her—"Remove the rope and put it round your waist, or you will hang yourself;" and she replied—"I'll try my best, but I am choking with smoke." She got the rope over her shoulders, and when it was under her arms she was told to let go. She did so, clutching by the blanket and held up by the rope. The excitement of the crowd below was intense, as for a moment the woman swung in the air and struck against the wall; but sergeant Auld and those who were with him in the flat below in Pirrie's-close succeeded in catching hold of her as she swung to the side, and rescued her amidst the spontaneous cheers of the spectators below. No sooner was this rescue effected than Mrs. Johnston appeared at the same window, and cried out, "For heaven's sake, save me also!" A rope was flung to her, and after she had fastened it round her waist, she was speedily and safely swung across to Pirrie's-close, and taken in at the third storey window by Sergeant Auld. It was a sickening sight to see the dead and dying carried through the shuddering crowd. The sorrowful work began soon after the great explosion, for the scenes of rescue we have described nearly all occurred, as we have said already, before the firemen had begun their operations. "There's another!" was the general cry as the crowd again and again divided to allow the bearers of the bodies to pass. Already the victims were numerous, and the fire was raging in terrible fierceness—how many might there not be still shut up in the burning building, doomed beyond all hope of deliverance. Perhaps never was a crowd so thoroughly awed in the presence of so much excitement. The sufferers were women and children, and it was this fact that made the calamity so painful and sad. The removal of the sufferers was watched by thousands of sympathisers, and when a corpse was borne along the street a murmur rose from the crowd, and not a few uncovered their heads.

IDYLLS.

(*From the Chronicle.*)

In the "Iliad" we never lose sight of the fleet and the camp-fires; in the "Odyssey" the fixed purpose of Odysseus to regain his kingdom and his fireside makes Ogygia as populous as Ithaca. When he is straining his eyes over the sea in solitude we are forced to look beyond the immediate picture to the distant palace where the suitors are already assembling for their revels. The Quest of the Golden Fleece is in itself a subject of less ethical interest than the War of Troy and the Return of the Heroes, and what ethical interest there is Theocritus is careful to eliminate. Whether the Dioscori are forcing their way through the inhospitable territory of the Bebrycos, or carrying off the wives and cattle of inoffensive neighbours, we are permitted to realise nothing except the physical grace of their riding and boxing. The Bebrycos and the Argonauts are summoned indeed to make a ring for the match beside the fountain; but the isolating forest hems in all, and there is nothing of the human stir and buzz which surround the funeral games of Patroclus. In the same way Heracles laments for Hylas as Achilles lamented Patroclus; but the grief of Achilles reconciles him to the Greeks, and determines the fall of Hector; the grief of Heracles only cuts him off from the Argonauts, and sends him to wander in a picturesque manner by solitary hills and woods.

These examples are sufficient to define the character of an idyll as a poem representing one or more detached scenes each complete in itself, so that each depends rather on pictorial effect than on appeals to the passions or to curiosity. Hence it is easy to see why idylls are so often pastoral in subject. Shepherds and shepherdesses are very picturesque in a climate where it is possible to go half naked. Their life is monotonous, and therefore fragmentary. The intervals of their loves and feasts are a blank to the literary world, instead of being filled up with the complicated and petty details which make the poetical representation of the daily life, with which he is familiar, impossible or unsatisfactory to the poet of an artificial age. Lastly, their sufferings are tolerable in extent and simple in their origin, with nothing of that piquant and irritating perplexity which is the appropriate element of prose fiction. In fact, pastoral poetry unites every condition which is needed to make it the city of refuge for an age too hurried or too unimaginative to appreciate the epos, with too little elevation and intensity to sustain the stress of tragedy. Theocritus himself was proud of his success in the art of sinking to the level of his exhausted generation, and rightly considered it as a proof of his superiority to contemporaries whose maladroit ambition could not renounce a hopeless competition with Sophocles and Homer. But even Theocritus found that the virgin soil of Sicily was easily exhausted; the pictures of country life had to be supplemented by mythological tableaux, by courtly flattery, and by at least one picture of the holiday aspects of city life. His successors have many inducements to found a rule upon his exceptions; in our climate shepherds have to wear warm clothes, which too frequently are not only ragged, but patched; and if their loves are prosperous, their children may be expected to drive cows in dirty smockfrocks, even if they do not come on the parish. Then the moral earnestness which makes us so attached to the idyll as a safe form of art, in which the poet can be required to form an ethical judgment and to impress it upon his readers, leads us to trespass upon ground that the healthier instinct of the Greeks eschewed. A Greek would have thought the stiff devotion of Dora an imperfect compensation for suggesting the sordid misery of William and Mary Morison. A Greek would have thought the solemn exhibition of an ordinary portrait rather an anticlimax after a graceful tale of love and spring. A Greek would have remembered that poor "Liz" was after all a slattern, and that it is a pity to idealise what need not be permanent. And yet the Greeks had neither newspapers nor sermons, so that their poets might have been excused for undertaking to ameliorate the condition of costermongers, or persuade baronets that a brieflless barrister might be an eligible match.

We have said that idylls are our highest form of spontaneous art, and their future is not encouraging. The style has been created and exhausted by Mr. Tennyson, who has none but servile followers; and his rivals seem unlikely to found a school. For, in spite of their learning and subtlety, their suppressed passion, and their musical rhetoric, their work smells still of the lamp. On the whole, it is not unlikely that, as Mr. Mill anticipates, the lyric of mere sentiment—the half articulate expression of personal aspirations and personal regrets, will survive most other forms of poetical activity; then we shall have what he does not anticipate—a Chinese literature worthy of a Chinese society.

The Effect of Music on the Insane.—Dr. Boyd, in his nineteenth report on the Somerset Lunatic Asylum, determines affirmatively the vexed question of the propriety of amusements for the insane, and of the effect of music on the insane. He writes:—"For a belief in the wonderfully soothing effects of music on the insane we have the authority of Holy Writ, in the case of King Saul; and the Greeks and Romans were equally well aware with the Jews of its power. In modern times the effect which the 'Ranz des Vaches' produced on the Swiss, and the 'Reel of Tullochgorum' on the Highlanders is well known. Music is said by Esquirol to act upon the physical system by producing gentle shocks upon the nerves, quickening the circulation. It acts upon the mind in fixing the attention by mild impressions, and in exciting the imagination by agreeable recollections. It is a valuable remedial agent, particularly in convalescence."—*British Medical Journal.*

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PRIZEFIGHTERS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, October 16.)

We had yesterday to record a melancholy event. One of the glorious institutions of our country appears to be ignominiously going out in snuff. The last hero of the prize ring, the mighty Jem Mace, was taken before Sir Thomas Henry, handcuffed during his journey to "two stalwart police constables," and there bound over in heavy recognisances to keep the peace for a year. The gleam of temporary glory which was thrown upon the prize ring by the memorable battle of Tom Sayers and Heenan has apparently vanished for ever. "Corinthians" and "pugs," if we may use the language of a respected contemporary, are disappearing together into outer darkness. The ridiculous conclusion of the last two efforts at a fight for the championship must be more than the decrepit institution can long survive. The day when the Irish giant waited under the railway arches, not without incurring some dark suspicions as to his own share in the transaction, and this still darker day, when the great Mace has succumbed to the laws of his country, must surely be the last, or all but the last in its annals. Possibly the editor of the chief journal which chronicles the heroism of prizefighters may soon fulfil an often-repeated threat, and cease to notice their exploits. What can then become of them without the *cates sacer?* Never more shall we pore upon the delicious jargon about "bread-baskets" and "kissing traps," or of the blows which draw supplies of claret from the smelling bottle or raise a mouse upon the larboard peeper. Crowds of enthusiasts will no longer get the office at the numerous sporting cribs in town, or startle quiet country corners by their choice language and refined manners. And, which is perhaps the only rational cause of regret, two brutal ruffians will less frequently pound each other into hideous mummies. Such disappointments as that of which Mr. James Mace has been doubtless the unwilling cause will be a little more than a patience already strained to the utmost can bear. And, in short, if the police really choose to do their duty, it is obvious that prize-fighting is doomed, and must linger out the remainder of its existence in those obscure corners where other degrading sports are still occasionally practised. It may still be a question whether the prize ring or the temporal power of the Pope will survive longest. Both of them are curious examples of the extraordinary vitality of an institution which has once taken root in the popular mind. They both belong properly to previous centuries and have been kept alive by the large number of persons who in the body live at the present day, but in spirit belong to a past epoch. We must admit that the parallel is not very close in other respects, and that the temporal power has enormous claims upon the gratitude of reasonable men, which can scarcely be said for the prize ring. Perhaps some sort of case might once have been made out on behalf of the latter. When personal violence was commoner, it was something to establish a code of rules which might sometimes restrain the worst excesses; and it is possible that there was once something in the old talk about fair play and the advantages of appealing to fists instead of knives. Still it was, at best, a coarse, brutal, bullying system, and now that it has sunk into the hands of the very lowest of all classes, the dregs of the sporting community, there is not a word to be said for it. The sooner it disappears from the world the better, and the more comfortable will Englishmen feel in the presence of foreigners. In that charming style of conversation which occasionally springs up in mixed society where each man seeks to make himself by pointing out the weaknesses of his companion's country, the prize ring has long been an awkward weapon. It will be highly agreeable to dismiss it at last with the same confidence with which we can repel the imputation of selling our wives at Smithfield. We shall even be able, with a tolerable sense of security, to enjoy the amiable pleasure of taunting a Spaniard with the practice of bull-fighting. Now that there seems to be a prospect of pronouncing before long a funeral oration over the whole concern, it is rather curious to reflect upon the tenderness which many cultivated persons have felt for it. Probably, indeed, the sneaking kindness with which some men regarded it existed chiefly amongst those who had never seen it in its naked deformity. They neither realised the disgusting nature of the process by which human features are smashed into the likeness of raw beefsteak, nor understood fully the even more disgusting appearance of the crowd of spectators. Considered in the abstract, there is something pleasing about any contest which involves courage, strength, and skill; but then prize-fights, like other fights, never take place in the abstract, and the concrete environment is too strong for any but the strongest stomach. Most men would like to have seen a prize-fight; as they would like to see any strange development of human nature; but no decent being ever comes back without feeling secretly ashamed, and, as it were, in need of sevenfold washings. Still it is not to be denied that many men condemn it after a half-hearted fashion, and that their will to suppress it has not that heartiness which is necessary to convert will into action. It seems that there must be still a strong vein of brutality in the average Englishman. Take off his outside skin and you won't want much scratching to get to the prizefighter; when he hears of a fight the old Adam stirs within him; and he feels a strong sympathy underneath his thick coating of conventional propriety. It is said that a Red Indian, after he has been trained at a white man's college, and learnt French and the use of the globes, is ready on his first opportunity to strip off his black coat and take to the woods and war paint; and we could mention some English Ministers and even ecclesiastical dignitaries whom it would be easy to fancy running off, on a sudden uncontrollable influence, to have a sly turn at the ring. The life of a public school does much to keep alive this pugnacious propensity, for the ideal schoolboy undoubtedly has in him a slight strain of the prizefighter. And if it is sufficiently refined it encourages some excellent qualities, just as a terrier is the better for a suspicion of the bulldog, though the bulldog is himself an awkward and loutish animal. The misfortune is that it is the tendency of a certain sect to exaggerate the merit of this pugnacious propensity, and even to look with too much leniency upon such brutal amusements as should by rights have been already obsolete. We have never quite cleared our minds of cant of this variety, or ceased to have a fain leaning towards "bruising" with fists, or occasionally, perhaps, with pens, if we may believe Mr. Matthew Arnold.

Perhaps there is not much danger that this propensity will crop out to excess in the way of encouraging prizefighting, so far as the upper classes are concerned. But everything is a gain which tends to refine the amusements of the lower orders, among whom the prizefighter is a good deal nearer the surface. Prizefighting obviously makes heroes for the admiration of the class which studies the lower sporting papers out of that variety of blackguard for whom the characteristic name of roughs has been invented. It is something to lower by any means the prestige of the square-jawed, low-browed, and broken-nosed type of ruffian, and to give him to understand that he is an object of genuine and unmitigated disgust amongst the civilised portion of society. Hitherto he has been able to assume, with some show of plausibility, that, although condemned by the laws, he was not seriously disliked by their makers or their administrators. He could point to a kind of tolerance which suggested that he had at least a claim to be dealt with tenderly, as though we loved him in our hearts. It will be something to show that in the opinion of the ruling classes he is really a brute, who deserves nothing from society except the severest discipline which it can administer. It will indeed be some time before the lowest stratum of the sporting world indulges in very refined amusements; but it may do some good to put them in their proper position, and to let them know that some of their proceedings are really too offensive to be suffered in a civilised country. A writer in the *St. Paul's Magazine* remarks that the turf, as it existed some years ago, was without exception the noblest amusement which was ever popular in any country; and if a nation is to be judged by its amusements we might of course draw some gratifying inferences. Without discussing the truth of his position, we may at any rate agree that it is now in some danger of becoming a simply demoralising influence, as it falls more into the hands of a low class of speculators. It will be a trifle to set against this growing evil if we prove that the spectacle of two ruffians knocking each other into pulp is no longer to be tolerated in public.

Another public exhibition which took place yesterday on official authority may, perhaps, be worth mentioning in this connection. It would be curious to know how many of the roughs who were disappointed in seeing Mace pounding and pounded by Baldwin found a partial recompense in witnessing the executions of Wiggins and Bordier, and whether on the whole it did them good. They might, of course, take a useful hint, but perhaps it would hardly tend to soften their minds or correct the natural excess of brutality.

THE DEATH OF M. FOULD.

(From the Saturday Review.)

The death of M. Fould is a great loss at once to France and Europe. To France it is a loss of the most serious kind, for it is the removal of one of the few continuous checks on a very dangerous tendency of the Empire. Whatever other merits the Empire may possess, its warmest admirers cannot say that it is given to moderation, caution, and economy. It is always liable to excesses, and prone to make efforts and start surprises which cost and waste a very large amount of money. It is true that the Emperor fully appreciates the great assistance which is left to a Government by the material prosperity and progress of the nation. He knows that to be rich is generally to be satisfied, and that the best of all reasons for not getting rid of him is the conviction that he helps to fill the purses of his subjects. But it is one thing to have vague general views in favour of material prosperity, and another to produce a defensible Budget, to understand what taxes are and what are not endurable, and to make both ends meet as nearly as they ever meet in France. M. Fould has been for some years the good genius of Imperial finance. He has always been for taking care that an outlay should pay, and that the nation should not be burdened past all patience. He has looked ahead, and schemed and shaped so that the receipts might balance or nearly balance expenditure. It is true that he has not succeeded. Supplementary Budgets have been presented one after another, and have made it as clear as noonday that the best of prophets who prophesies about Imperial finance will prophesy wrongly. M. Fould did not have his own way. Expeditions against which he protested, and the ill success of which he augured from the outset, were undertaken, and, being undertaken, made a hole in the Imperial treasury which he could have no hope of filling up. What can all the financial genius and the astutest political economy in the world do to repair the misfortunes of such a wild scheme as the Mexican expedition, which mulcted France, according to a moderate calculation, of forty millions sterling? M. Fould could not do everything, but he could do much. He was always at hand to warn the Emperor of the extreme dangers of financial extravagance. His advice was always forthcoming if the Emperor wished to know how he might best retrieve his mistakes, and start fresh for the future. He was like a stern old family solicitor, whose advice the young Leir naturally disregards, but to whom he flies in the hour of adversity, and whose influence makes itself felt even when, for the moment, it is disregarded. M. Fould was on the side of peace, and gradually the Emperor has become more and more bent on peace, and is perhaps at this instant the most peaceful man in France. That he would have to slight the warnings and oppose the policy of M. Fould, if he went rashly and needlessly to war, had become to the Emperor an habitual reason for putting off the evil day of a new campaign as long as possible. And it is because his influence made itself felt so strongly in this way that the death of M. Fould at this crisis is to be regretted, not only by France, but by Europe at large. France is, there can be no doubt, in a state of feverish, fitful excitement, thinking of war, longing for war, not perhaps resolved on war, but inclined to despise and distrust itself because it is not resolved on war. However much the Emperor may be bent on peace, this is a dangerous state of things; and it incontestably becomes more dangerous now that death has removed from the councils of the Emperor the foremost and most powerful advocate of peace. The will of the Emperor is supreme, but it is notoriously vacillating and uncertain, and it is not a slight misfortune that a voice which used often to incline it in the right way should now be silent for ever in the grave.

Not only was M. Fould habitually right in his views of finance, not only was he always on the side of economy, financial friendship with foreign Powers, and treaties of alliances and commerce, but he was right in a very singular and conspicuous way on one or two memorable occasions. More especially he was strongly against the Mexican expedition, and against the institution of the Credit Mobilier. He lived exactly long enough to see his worst forebodings justified. He was not an old, scarcely an elderly, man when he died, and yet he had lived to see the eagles of France driven in disgrace out of the American continent, and the utter collapse of the Credit Mobilier. He viewed both enterprises from the point of view of sound finance, and he justly pronounced both bad. He was not to be deceived by eloquent estimates of the wealth of the land of Cortes, and he foresaw that an institution which lived only to give credit would be forced on to give credit to bad things as well as good ones. We can judge of the history of the Credit Mobilier by the history of the unfortunate companies which imitated it in England and preceded it in ruin. Anyone who takes the trouble to study the credit companies in England which have come to disaster, will see that, although they were under the control of men of commercial ability and reputation, they showed a really wonderful skill in selecting the greatest possible variety of enterprises in not one of which a prudent man would ever have invested a shilling. M. Fould, from the outside of the Credit Mobilier, warned the Emperor that this must be the inevitable tendency of gigantic Credit Societies, and the paralysis which now affects French trade and commerce is due to the disregard with which his warning was received. We cannot praise too highly the sound sense and judgment which he displayed on this and almost on every other occasion of his long and successful career. But justice demands that we should add that there is something to be said on the other side. The praise justly given to men like M. Fould may be easily pushed beyond its due limits. When it is said that M. Fould was like a good steward who remonstrates in vain while his master wastes the goods of the family, there is much truth, but also something deceptive, in the parallel. A steward who warns his master not to live beyond his income is always right, but a financier who warns an Emperor not to run risks is not always right. There is something higher and greater in politics than finance; and it is exactly because the Emperor has shown himself to know and feel this that he has won so high a place in Europe, and exercised so great a mastery over France. It is not fair, in estimating the course taken by the Emperor, to be always harping on Mexico. Financially, the Italian campaign was a mistake. No one ever repaid France the money which it cost to win the battles of Magenta and Solferino. But the money, though not repaid, was very well laid out. The Emperor, and France through the Emperor, gained immensely by the outlay. The whole tone of European politics was heightened by the eagerness which France displayed in the pursuit of a great idea. The freedom of Italy was a gift that elevated not only those who received it, but those who gave it. Even the unfortunate Mexican expedition, though a grievous mistake, was a generous, and in some degree a splendid, one. It was Quixotic, but a nation that has no Quixotism is not on the royal road to greatness. We in England are perhaps too much under the domination of men like M. Fould. Invaluable as he was in France, he expresses the commonest rather than the highest type of English statesmanship. If a succession of men after the pattern of M. Fould governed England for a century, everybody might be contented and prosperous and rational, but at the end of this time England would in all probability have sunk to the insignificance of Holland.

The noblest act of M. Fould's life was his courageous refusal to give his official sanction to the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family. He was not the sort of man to swim against the stream of current politics. In the days of M. Guizot he was a good Conservative, and steadily supported the most cynical and selfish of modern Governments; when the Republic was established he was a good easy-going Republican; and when the Empire took its turn he was a quiet moderate Imperialist. But when it came to doing a thing which he distinctly thought wrong, mean, and fraudulent, he refused. This was much to his honour, and perhaps the Emperor honoured him for it. The services of M. Fould were indeed never to be had easily. The Emperor had always to coax and entreat him to take office, and there could have been very little inducement to a rich banker in the offer to come and give advice, which was generally disregarded, about finance. But it is to be observed that M. Fould did take office when he was pressed. He gave the best advice he could, and did all that lay in his power for his country. If M. Fould was an excellent servant to the Emperor, it is also true that the Emperor was a master whom M. Fould was content to serve. It is perfectly untrue that all the Emperor's adherents and Ministers have been a set of sharpers, adventurers, parasites, and dandies. M. Fould was an able man and an honest man, and yet he was a Minister of Louis Napoleon. The hatred which Englishmen justly feel for military despotism often hurries English critics into the most exaggerated statements about current French politics. M. Fould was not a man of lofty soul and great aspirations; he was a quiet, successful, shrewd, cultivated Jew, who thoroughly understood finance in public and private—not a great man by any means, or a man who will be long remembered in the history of France. But he was a most creditable Minister for any Government to possess, and he was the Minister of a Government which, according to the statements of the more rabid kind of anti-Imperialists, no one above the rank of a card-sharper would ever condescend to serve. M. Fould belonged to that set of Frenchmen who are determined not to forfeit their self-respect, and who cannot be tempted to anything they think flagrantly wrong, but who do not wish to pass their whole lives in inactivity, and who are ready to be useful to the Government that exists, so long as it is not outrageously bad. The wisest even of the political adversaries of the Empire have long been of opinion that this was the true policy for those who wished to temper the existing despotism, and restore something like freedom in France. And these arguments have been justified by events. The present state of things in France is evidently drawing to its close. The Empire, if it is to endure at all, must enter on a new phase; and that it should be possible for it to enter on a new phase quietly and gradually is due in no small degree to the efforts and conduct of M Fould, and of those who take the same course and work in the same direction.

THE STOPPAGE OF THE LIVERPOOL ROYAL BANK.

(From the London Review.)

On Monday, October 21, the commerce of Liverpool was thrown into a temporary panic by the failure of the Royal Bank in that town. Within the precincts of other bank parlours, and amongst those behind the scenes in the great discount-houses, this concern had for some time been looked upon, if not with distrust, at any rate, with something akin to suspicion. But that the feeling could not be very general, and that even amongst the great mass of business-men in that most businesslike city the embarrassments of the establishment were unknown may be inferred from the fact that when the directors determined to put up the shutters on Monday afternoon, it still held upwards of a million sterling in deposit and current accounts. It may, therefore, with truth be said that the stoppage of the bank was unexpected, and that for the time great astonishment, as well as a panic, upon the Liverpool Exchange was the result of the failure.

The history of the Royal Bank of Liverpool is exceedingly curious, and from it, as well as from what, no doubt, was the cause of its failure, a lesson may be learnt and a caution given to trade, neither of which ought to be thrown away.

This concern was established in the spring of 1836, with shares of £1000 each, and with a paid-up capital of £600,000, which was at that time much greater than the capital of any other bank in Liverpool, whether private or joint-stock. In the following year, 1837, there was, as all who are old enough may remember, a commercial panic which was nowhere more severely felt than in Liverpool, owing chiefly to the immense failures of several American houses, and to the reckless trading which their books disclosed when brought to the scrutiny of public accountants. In those days the Royal Bank of Liverpool had been but recently launched, and there was not much confidence displayed in the new ship. Nevertheless it weathered the storm bravely, so much so that two or three years later, when the weather was calm and sail could be made without danger in the seat of commerce, the premium upon the shares of this bank rose to 65 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Ten years later, however—when the great railway panic of 1847 came upon the country—the Royal Bank of Liverpool stopped payment on the 18th of October, but only to re-open again on the 1st December, since when it has, for within six weeks of twenty years, enjoyed the utmost confidence amongst all classes of persons in the great trading port where it is located. Nor is this to be wondered at, for if ever the rules and regulations of a banking establishment inspired confidence, those of the Royal Bank of Liverpool when in 1847 it was reorganised, and reopened under fresh management, ought to have done so. At that time the £1000 shares were converted into smaller ones, so as to enlarge the constituency, and new capital was raised by preference shares of £100 each, fully paid up, bearing 7 per cent. interest; whereas only 5 per cent. was to be paid to original shareholders until a reserve fund of £100,000 should have been created. In the newly-constituted bank there was another proviso, which we believe was the only one of the kind ever made in a joint-stock bank. It was to the effect that the paid-up capital only of the bank, and not the deposits or other funds, should be employed in advances on open accounts; also that no advance to any one firm should exceed £20,000 on discounts; and that, even with tangible security, no single advance or loan should ever be undertaken beyond the sum of £50,000. Furthermore, the shares of the bank itself were not to be taken as security for any advance; the directors were to have no voice or vote on advances or loans to persons connected with them by relationship or in business; and the two paid directors and the manager (who received £1000 a year each, and formed a permanent committee, two being a quorum) were not to receive any advances whatever. Certainly, if rules and regulations could keep a bank within the limits of safety, the Royal Bank of Liverpool ought never to have given way. The reserve fund of the concern has for some years stood at £100,000, and a week ago the shares were quoted on the Liverpool Stock Exchange at but a fraction below par. What, then, can have caused the collapse of a concern that had every prospect of continued success, that did not give way during the financial panic of 1866, and which was worked by about as prudent rules and regulations as it was possible for business men to devise?

The answer to this question is contained in one word, and that word will, we are quite sure, in time be proved the real reason why men of business throughout England are now so terribly afraid to stretch forth their hands further than they can draw them back at a moment's notice. The reply to the query is, that the failure has been caused entirely by fraud. Not fraud on the part of the bank—far from it; but from a system of commercial swindling which has crept into our trading centres, of which many men know, but of which few care to speak lest they should increase the already existing distrust. For some years back, certain parties abroad—in very few instances, we are happy to say, Englishmen — have organised a regular system of deception, by which bills are drawn against shipments of produce, that even to the practised eye appear all correct, and are apparently more than covered by the value of the cargo and the margin between its estimated price and the amount drawn for. For instance, a respectable house in Liverpool will receive bills of lading, invoice, and policy of insurance of a cargo of wheat shipped at, say, Alexandria, to the value of perhaps £5000, against which the shippers have drawn for £3000. As a matter of course the drafts are accepted, and go forth to the bankers to be discounted. If all goes well, and if the Alexandrian firm (in nineteen cases out of twenty, Levantines, whose only capital is bills of exchange, and who feed their credit by a continual supply of these documents) can ship more produce or make other remittances before the bills are due, there is no exposure. But if it should happen otherwise: if the bills have to be taken up by the firm that accepted them, and that firm has to fall back upon the shipment to place itself in funds, the fraud becomes palpable. The wheat, or barley, or silk, or oil, or madder-roots, is invariably short in quantity and very inferior in quality. The cargo, or shipment, invoiced at £5000, and against which £3000 has been drawn, is found perhaps unsaleable at £1000 or £1500, and the acceptors of the bills have to pay the loss. But can they not fall back on the shippers or drawer of the bills? Can they ask where last year's snow is? In the East—and we fear but too often with our own Oriental subjects, as well as with the semi-European races called Levantines—successful commerce means getting the largest possible profits with the least possible risks. It means, in fact, and in plain English, cheating those you trade with to the utmost of your capabilities, or so far as their confidence in you will allow. And when such transactions as we have endeavoured to depict take place by the dozen, the score, the hundred, and for infinitely larger amounts than the one we have named, is it surprising that, after a time, men begin to be wary, and that shippers' bills, from certain lands, no matter by what shipping documents they are backed, are regarded with such distrust that prudent bank managers look upon them as securities which had better be left alone?

Now with this kind of what, to use a vulgar term, may be called "duffing" bills of exchange, the country has latterly been inundated. Marseilles and Trieste had their turn of these honest-looking swindlers a few years ago, but now the merchants of those places have had enough of them, and will not so much as touch them. The favours were then transferred to London, and nearly every bank and discounting-house in the city lost more or less by these "Levanters." Latterly they have favoured Liverpool with their presence, and the Royal Bank, most unfortunately for itself, got by degrees a number of most healthy looking bills in its possession, which, when the moment of rediscounting came, it was found the London banks would not take them at any price whatever, and they were therefore left upon their hands at a moment when they were much in want of funds. To look upon good commercial bills, backed by shipping documents, as so much paper which can at any moment be turned into cash, is with bankers, and more particularly with those of great shipping ports like Liverpool, an everyday matter. The Royal Bank had taken a great number of these, thinking they were as easy to turn into money as bank notes. But when the time came that the funds these bills represented were wanted, it was found impossible to rediscount them, and so there was nothing left for it but to declare that the bank had stopped payment.

It has been said, and not without good reason, that a properly managed bank ought never to fail. No banker ought to advance a shilling unless that shilling is amply covered by good security, so that if the shilling is not paid back when due, the security can be sold to make good the deposit. This is true, and at the same time it is not true: it is right as to theory, but utterly at fault in practice. In all trade there must exist more or less confidence and trust. The banker may insist upon having good security for his advances, but how, at times, is he to be guaranteed against fraud? Fictitious shipping documents were until lately utterly unknown in England. Like other luxuries, they have been imported from the East, and have been found very costly by those who have come in contact with them. Against swindling of this kind, particularly when resorted to by parties of seeming respectability, there seems really to be hardly any means of guarding, until after an *expose* like that which will now take place, when, of course, every one interested will be forewarned, and, therefore, forearmed.

There is another commercial "industry" which has lately found its way to England from the East, and has even got very comfortably located in some of our leading trading towns, including London. A couple of so-called merchants, generally hailing from some of the many Levant ports, establish themselves—the one, say, at Smyrna, the other, perhaps, at Liverpool. They have no funds, but their supply of what is called in slang language "brass" is unlimited. The more intelligent of the two comes to Liverpool or London, where his red fez cap, his sallow face, black beard, and bad English, at once create a feeling, in his favour even amongst the most wary of traders, men who would not advance him a shilling if he looked like an Englishman and wore the chimney-pot hat of civilisation. This gentleman obtains a certain amount of credit, which he bolsters up with the very scant capital he possesses, and ships to his native place goods upon which he makes considerable profit. He becomes, moreover, what is called a drawing post, his partner abroad drawing upon him, he of course accepting the bills, which are then discounted at some English bank by the holder, who is generally number three of the confederacy. With the funds obtained, more goods are bought, and in part paid for, and to meet the draft at maturity other bills are drawn upon the firm abroad, or perhaps upon a third friendly house in Odessa, or some such impossible place. "Draw upon me and I'll draw upon thee" seems to be the motto of these gentry. They make money at it too, and the game is a pleasant one so long as it lasts, the only objection to it being that, sooner or later, some one must be left out in the cold. It is very like the game of hunt the slipper, in which the last possessor of the slipper is the loser. In the present instance the Royal Bank has been the sufferer, for that establishment was the last holder of the bills, and could not dispose of them to any one else. The lesson has been severe, but it will serve to open up to public inspection a mine of fraud which has of late years helped to ruin others besides the Royal Bank of Liverpool.

It is said that the creditors of the Royal Bank will be paid in full. To this assertion we do not attach much importance, for it is the usual thing to say wherever either a bank or a mercantile firm fails. But there is certainly, if any faith can be put in figures, every probability, both that a speedy settlement will take place, and that the bank itself will arise once more from the fall it has sustained. According to the last report of the directors, the capital on the 31st December of 1866 was £650,000; the reserve fund, £106,933 8s. 5d.; and the net profits of the half-year, after deducting all working expenses, income-tax, rebate on bills, bad debts, and interest on preference shares, amounted to £50,546 15s. 7d. If the accounts which show these results have not been "cooked," there can be little doubt but that the winding up of the Royal Bank will be satisfactory; but in these days, who can tell the man or the balance-sheet to be trusted?

ORGAN-PLAYING.

(By the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.)

The organ, long expected, has arrived, been unpacked, set up, and gloried over. The great players of the region round about, or of distant celebrity, have had the grand organ exhibition; and this magnificent instrument has been put through all its paces in a manner which has surprised every one, and, if it had had a conscious existence, must have surprised the organ itself most of all. It has piped, fluted, trumpeted, brayed, thundered; it has played so loud that everybody was deafened, and so soft that nobody could hear. The pedals played for thunder, the flutes languished and coquetted, and the swell died away in delicious suffocation, like one singing a sweet song under the bedclothes. Now it leads down a stupendous waltz with full bass, sounding very much as if, in summer, a thunder-storm should play above our heads, "Come, haste to the wedding," or "Monymusk." Then come marches, gallops, and hornpipes. An organ playing hornpipes ought to have elephants for dancers.

At length a fugue is to shew the whole scope and power of the instrument. The theme, like a cautious rat, peeps out to see if the coast is clear; and after a few hesitations, comes forth and begins to frisk a little, and run up and down to see what it can find. It finds just what it did not want, a purring tenor lying in ambush and waiting for a spring, and as the theme comes incautiously near, the savage cat of a tenor pitches at it, misses its hold, and then takes after it with terrible earnestness. But the tenor has miscalculated the agility of the theme. All that it could do, with the most desperate effort, was to keep the theme from running back into its hole again, and so they ran up and down, around and around, dodging, eluding, whipping in and out of every corner and nook, till the whole organ was aroused, and the bass began to take part, but unluckily slipped and rolled down stairs, and lay at the bottom raving and growling in the most awful manner, and nothing could appease it. Sometimes the theme was caught by one part and dandled for a moment, when, with a snatch, another part took it and ran off exultant, until unawares the same trick was played on it, and finally, all the parts being greatly exercised in mind, began to chase each other promiscuously in and out, up and down, now separating and now rushing in full tilt together until everything in the organ loses patience, and all the "stops" are drawn, and, in spite of all that the brave organist can do—who flew about and bobbed up and down, feet, hands, head, and all—the tune broke up into a real row, and every part was clubbing every other one, until at length, patience being no longer a virtue, the organist with two or three terrific crashes put an end to the riot, and brought the great organ back to silence!

Then came congratulations. The organist shook hands with the builder, and the builder shook hands with the organist, and both of them shook hands with the committee; and the young men who thought it their duty to know something about music looked wise, and the young ladies looked wise too, and the minister looked silly, and the parishioners generally looked stupid, and all agreed that there never was such an organ—no never. And the builder assured the committee that he had done a little more than the contract stipulated, for he was very anxious to have a good organ in *that* church. And the wise men of the committee talked significantly of what a treasure they had got. The sexton gave a second look at the furnace, lest the church should take it into its head, now, of all times, to burn up; and he gave the key an extra twist in the lock, lest some thief should run off with the organ.

And now, who shall play the organ? is the question. And in the end, who has not played it? First, perhaps, a lady who teaches music is exalted to the responsibility. Her taste is cultivated, her nerves are fine, her muscles feeble, her courage small, and her fear great. She touches the great organ as if she were a trembling worshipper, fearing to arouse some terrible deity. All the meek stops are used, but none of the terrible ones, and the great instrument is made to walk in velvet slippers every Sabbath, and after each stanza the organ humbly repeats the last strain in the tune. The instrument is quite subdued. It is the modern exemplification of Ariadne riding safely on a tamed leopard. But few women have strength for the mechanical labour. It ought not to be so. Women ought to have better health, more muscle, more power, and, one of these days, doubtless, will have.

Next, an amateur player is procured, who was said to have exquisite taste and finished execution. A few pieces for the organ he knew by heart, a pretty way of varying a theme, a sentimental feeling, and reasonable correctness in accompaniment.

Next came an organist, who believed that all this small playing, this petty sweetness, was a disgrace to the powers of the instrument. He meant to lead forth the long pent-up force, and accordingly he took for his first theme, apparently, the Deluge, and the audience had it poured upon them in every conceivable form—wind, rain, thunder, lightning, with all the promiscuous stops, which are put in all large organs to produce a screeching brilliancy, full drawn, to signify human misery, and to produce it. That man gave the church their full money's worth. He flooded the house. The voices of the choir were like birds chirping in a thunder-storm. He had heard that the singing of a congregation should be borne up upon the music of the organ, and, as it were, floated, and he seemed to be aiming, for the most part, to provide a full Atlantic ocean for the slender choir to make its stormy voyages upon.

A fortunate quarrel disposed of him, and the organ went back to the tender performer. But before long a wonderful man was called, whose fame, as he related it, was excessive. He could do anything—play anything. If one style did not suit, just give him a hint, and he would take on another. He could give you opera, ecclesiastical music, stately symphony of Beethoven, the brilliant fripperies of Verdi, the solemn and simple grandeur of Handel, or the last waltz, the most popular song (suitably converted for the purpose)—anything, in short. The church must surely be hard to please if he could not suit them. He opened his organ as a peddler opens his tin boxes, and, displaying all its wares, says, "Now, what do you want? Here is a little of almost everything."

He took his turn. Then came a young man of a true and deep nature, to whom music was simply a symbol of something higher, a language which in itself is but little, but a glorious thing when laden with the sentiments and thoughts of a great heart. But he was not a Christian man, and the organ was not to him a Christian instrument, but simply a grand gothic instrument, to be studied, just as a Protestant would study a cathedral, in the mere spirit of architecture, and not at all in sympathy with its religious significance or uses. And before long he went abroad to perfect himself in his musical studies. But not till a most ludicrous event befell him. On a Christmas Day a great performance was to be given. The church was full. All were musically expectant. It had been given out that something might be expected. And surely something was had a little more than was expected. For, when every stop was drawn, that the opening might be with a sublime choral effect, the down-pressing of his hands brought forth not only the full expected chord, but also a cat, that by some strange chance had got into the organ. She went up over the top as if gunpowder had helped her. Down she plunged into the choir, took the track around the front bulwark of the gallery, until opposite the pulpit, whence she dashed down one of the supporting columns, made for the broad aisle, where a little dog joined in the affray, and both went down toward the street door at an astonishing pace. Our organist, who, on the first appearance of this element in his piece, snatched back his hands, had forgotten to relax his muscles, and was to be seen following the cat with his eyes, with his head turned, while his astonished hands stood straight out before him, rigid as marble.

But in all these vicissitudes, and in all this long series of players, good playing has been the accident, while the thing meant and attempted has been, in the main, a perversion of music, a breaking of the Sabbath-day, and a religious nuisance. The only alleviation in the case was, that the general ignorance of the proper function of church-music saved the Christian congregation from feeling what an outrage they had suffered. But we must try this topic once more before we can get it fairly finished.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FORGER OF OLD MANUSCRIPTS.

By far the most accomplished forger of modern times, says the *Cornhill Magazine*, is M. Simonides. He comes from the island of Syrene, opposite Caria, and made his first public appearance at Athens, where he offered some MSS. for sale which he said had been carried off secretly from Mount Athos. A commission, which was engaged to examine them, reported favourably, especially upon a MS. of Homer, which was accordingly purchased at a high price. Before very long it was discovered that the text of this ancient MS. was Wolf's, with all the *errata*. Next he appeared at Constantinople, where he tried hieroglyphics, cuneiform inscriptions, and Armenian history, but somewhat unsuccessfully. Nothing daunted, he tried a new device, and came out as another Dousterswivel. He declared that at a certain spot an Arabic MS. in Syriac characters would be discovered by digging. Workmen were accordingly employed, Simonides himself not being allowed to descend. By-and-by a pause was made for luncheon, and not long afterwards Simonides called out, "There it is; bring it up." The soil about it, however, was quite different from that of the ground. The workmen were grinning, and, when interrogated, confessed that during the luncheon the Greek came out for a short time, jumped into the pit, and began to burrow. He next made his appearance in England with, amongst other wonderful treasures, a MS. of Homer on serpent's skin, which professed to have been sent from Chios to Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus. This and several others he persuaded Sir R. Phillips to purchase. Almost the only libraries which he failed in cheating were the British Museum and the Bodleian. On visiting the latter place, he showed some fragments of MSS. to Mr. Coxe, who assented to their belonging to the 12th century. "And these, Mr. Coxe, belong to the 10th or 11th century?" "Yes, probably." "And now, Mr. Coxe, let me show you a very ancient and valuable MS. I have for sale, and which ought to be in your library. To what century do you consider this belongs?" "This, Mr. Simonides, I have no doubt," said Mr. Coxe, "belongs to the 19th century." The Greek and his MSS. disappeared. Some time afterwards a palimpsest manuscript was sent to Berlin, professing to be a history of the Kings of Egypt in Greek, by Uranius, of Alexandria. The Academy declared it genuine, and the Minister of Public Instruction was ordered to purchase it for 5000 thalers. Professor Dindorf offered the University of Oxford the honour of giving this valuable book to the world, and the work was accordingly begun under the editorship of the professor. Before many sheets, however, were struck off, notice came that the printing was to be stopped. Lepsius, naturally anxious to know how far Uranius supported or demolished some of the theories about Egyptian history, was disappointed as well as amused to find that the book was little more than a translation into very bad Greek of portions of the writings of Bunsen and himself. Ehrenberg then examined the manuscript with his microscope, and discovered that the palimpsest was really later than the more modern one—the *old* ink overlaid the *new*.

A Good Example.—A boy was wanted by his uncle, who was a tavern keeper, to stand behind his bar. His mother was appealed to, in the absence of the boy. Upon his return she told him what his uncle desired. "Why did you not show him my *pledge*, mother?" was the only reply the noble boy made. All honour to the brave and true!—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1466087

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 25.

Susannah Booth, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Willing, from the Buller River 15th instant, in ballast. Passengers—19 in the steerage. Lockhart, agent.

Illalong (s.), 300 tons, Captain Tranent, from Clyde and Ulladulla 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Cleary, Miss Flannagan, Miss Cook, Mrs. Levi, Mrs. Amete, Messrs. Pigott, Jennings, Clarke, Redman, Barlow, Harrison, Jennon, Lindow, Alya, Sega, and 40 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 25.

Bosphorus, for Newcastle.
Silas Fish, for San Francisco.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26.

Captain Cook, for Brisbane; Magellan Cloud, for Fiji; You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 25.

Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 6 cases wine, 26 casks tallow, 203 bales wool, 126 bales hay; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 155 bales wool, 71 bales hay, 12 bags maize, 7 bags onions, 4 bundles skins, 42 casks tallow, and sundries.

SHIPS MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 9 a.m.
FOR FIJIS.—By the Magellan Cloud, this day, at 6 p.m., if in port.
FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.
FOR TAHITI—By the Julia, on Friday, at noon.
FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), on Friday, at 6 p.m.
FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Balclutha (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.
FOR LONDON.—By the Caldbeck, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS PER MATAURA VIA PANAMA.

THE Royal Mail Steamship Mataura will be despatched with the New Zealand, Panama, and European Mails, on WEDNESDAY, 1st day of January, 1868.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
For registered letters, at 3 30 p.m., on the 31st instant
For letters, packets, and newspapers, at 9 a.m. on the 1st January.

Newspapers may be posted in the iron receivers up to 7 a.m. on the 1st January.

Letters and packets posted in the Sydney iron receivers up to 7 a.m. on the 1st January.

Direct mails will be made up for the various provinces of New Zealand, Panama, New York, San Francisco, Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and for London, in which last will be included correspondence for the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, the West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

The rates of postage chargeable on correspondence to and through Panama are those specified in the Monthly Postal Guide.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 20th December.

THE CRISHNA.—Mr. M'Nab, the diver, has been engaged to proceed to Twofold Bay, where the abovenamed vessel is stranded, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damage she has sustained and assisting in getting her afloat again. She is now the property of Mr. Solomon, of Twofold Bay.

The Electric Telegraph Office will be closed this day from 10.30 a.m. until 5 p.m.

The Susannah Booth has made a good run from the West Coast of New Zealand of 10 days. Her cargo of cattle which she took down were landed in good order.

On the upward trip of the City of Newcastle (s.), yesterday, she took out of a schooner off Bird Island thirteen diggers from Hokitika to Newcastle, who were desirous of coming on to Sydney.

The Silas Fish, for San Francisco, was towed to sea at 6 a.m. yesterday by the Vesta tug.

The Illalong (s), from the Clyde and Ulladulla, brings 60 kegs butter, and sundries.

The Custom-House will be closed to-day, it being a general holiday.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

December 24.—Wild Wave, brig, for Hobart Town, with 250 tons coal.
December 25.—You Yangs (s.), Paine, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 500 tons coal.
December 25.—Alexandra, schooner, Edie, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
ADELAIDE.
DEPARTURE.
December 25.—Lily, for Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 25.	8 30 a.m.	E.	Light, and hazy.
	Noon.	NE.	Fresh, and clear.
	5 p.m.	NE.	Strong, and ditto.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1867.

WE have received a pamphlet entitled "An inquiry into the new relations of labour and capital," with some special references to colonial industry, by Mr. G. K. HOLDEN, formerly a member of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the late Board of National Education. This publication contains the substance of a lecture delivered at the Mechanics' School of Arts. The author, deeply impressed with the subject to which he relates, thinks that the ideas it presents may help in the formation of a judgment upon the relations of capital and labour. The principles of co-operation have been so often asserted and illustrated that the author, having possessed an opportunity of judging of the past by the efforts of such persons as ST. SIMONIAN, FOURIER, and OWEN, has arrived at the conclusion which we think must be admitted by all who are not infatuated, that their history is a tale of deplorable failure. Wherever human nature has been tested, it has been found, under a high inspiration, capable of immense effort and self-sacrifice. Men, not a few, have been seen by the world, who gave their lives for the happiness of their fellow creatures, and did not grudge the cost. But any large experiment will always show that the predominant love of self, which leads to the appropriation of any advantages within the control of the individual, will prevent a system which supposes that all will act from uniform motives and possess uniform honesty and industry. There is a distinction between the prevailing tone of English and French thought among working men. The idea of the French mechanic has been for a long time, and still shows itself in public discussions, to treat society as one household, and to give to each, that which he may need, at the expense of all; exacting from all a contribution to the general fund, and thus realising, as it is fondly said, the ideal of Christianity, which, in this respect, has received many compliments from those who are by no means masters of its scope and spirit. The object is to do indeed by law and the regulation of rules and interference of authority that which Christianity has confided to the heart and the affections of the people: so that he that hath gathered much shall have nothing over, and he that hath little shall have no lack. In the English idea, however, this family notion is entirely discarded. The sole aim is to raise wages, and to exact from the employer as much as it is possible for him to pay, and to distribute the work among each of the employed so that it shall not be in the power of any, from their superior skill and industry, to produce more, or gain more, than others. Those who have given evidence in the recent inquiries upon this subject have not at all concealed their views of the conflict. With the utmost freedom, and almost in tones of disdain and contempt, they declare themselves a hostile power, warring against the other gradations of society, and contending to have day by day as large a share as is possible of the proceeds of capital and industry.

There have been, however, some movements, and to these Mr. HOLDEN refers, to enable the working men to obtain the advantages of wholesale price in the distribution of household provision. According as these establishments have had a wide field for operation, and have been conducted with prudence and honesty, they have had the success of all other firms under similar auspices. That is to say, they have bought at the cheapest and sold at the wholesale price, or in many cases at the retail price, dividing the profits among the members. In many cases, too, they have become an establishment dealing with the wide world, and yet obtaining also the profits of retail shopkeepers. Their object has been to buy cheap and sell dear.

The wonder and commendation which these movements have excited, are due to the fact that they have been originated commonly by humble means, and in the operative classes. When, however, we look more carefully at the question we find that they differ nothing materially from ordinary mercantile pursuits, and that society presents a thousand examples of similar methods of action being followed by equal prosperity.

The principle of co-operation is so obviously desirable that any development of it which will stand the test of human nature is to be highly commended. But we must recollect that the moment we reach a point where interests diverge, and the operation of selfish principles is possible, there is great danger lest the institution should experience the common fate of all large undertakings where one set of men have to trust exclusively to another.

The workmen of Paris have, to a very great extent in the building trades, adopted a species of partnership. To so great an extent have they carried this co-operation in times of prosperity, that they have undertaken as a body great piles of buildings, and of course made out of the contract not only their wages, but the profits which might accrue in the several branches. It is a question how far this plan would act advantageously in times of depression. It is, however, one very fair and legitimate style of united action. At any rate it is a method of correcting errors both on the side of capital and labour, which perhaps nothing but a practical test will remove. There is no great difficulty if once a sufficient number are combined, where premises can be hired and machinery set up, in carrying on manufactures until some great reverse befalls trade. In that case, as in the cotton famine, of course the ordinary relations of capital and labour have been found often the only resource. The capitalist has been subject to large taxation upon the accumulations of his former profits to support the men whom he can no longer employ, and in far more instances he has continued that employment beyond the time when it was profitable, and waited for a change in affairs which might reimburse his sacrifice.

With reference to the superhuman industry of peasant proprietors and the magic influence of property, we suspect that there is some degree of illusion. There is a magic in the influence of newly-acquired property which stimulates the industry of peasants, and produces a great and happy change for the time in their modes of labour. But we fear that this power of property over the imagination will be found to have resulted from the sense of superiority which it gives in a highly commercial and industrial nation. Where there are hardly any but peasant proprietors, the effect is not so. In France, for example, it is found that the immense subdivision of landed property is decreasing the industry of the people, and that they are apt to confine their labours to certain seasons of the year when it is necessary to make special exertions, and that the remaining part of it is spent in comparative indolence. We know that this was the case in Ireland, where, if not proprietors, the whole population were small farmers and occupiers of land. There were times of great effort, when the crops were to be sown or reaped, but the habits of the people were not industrious. The effect of this apathy was shewn not only in their lands but in their dwellings, for with material at hand, which an English workman would have employed to make himself a comfortable home, they presented for ages together the aspect of dirt and misery. Mrs. HALL's account of the state of Ireland during her tour, illustrates in a hundred forms this temper, and her evidence is that of an Irishwoman who seems to have been passionately fond of her people. Nothing can be more wretched than the delineation of Irish homes given a few years ago in the columns of the *Times*. Of course it may be said that the people were not proprietors, and time may show how far this distinction includes the whole issue.

In England, too, the descriptions of the condition of agricultural labour has shown the relations of the different classes to want reform, and that reform is in progress. The old houses are disappearing; the old law which enabled landowners to remove from the soil those who were likely to encumber the parish has been rendered useless. But wherever machinery has been introduced into culture it immediately constitutes a class of labourers whose spirit and habits will place them far beyond the endurance of that depression which formerly existed.

The pamphlet has gone far into the question of profits between labour and capital, and it discusses with the acumen characteristic of the author, the various aspects of this very wide subject. There is no reason to reject a theory which may be for the moment impracticable. The relations of society are undergoing modifications, which may give to the workman a larger share without making the capitalist the poorer. In prosperous times labour is the master of the situation, but cannot continue so long at the expense of capital.

THIS day begins a contest that would have been chronicled by HOMER in heroic verse. As it is, its varied fortunes will be narrated by a dozen or more of the briefer chroniclers of the Press, and flashed along the telegraph wires to north and south, and east and west. It is scarcely correct to say that the contest begins to-day. It is the beginning of the end, or what may be the end. Ten of the picked riflemen of Victoria have met, on five successive occasions, ten of the choice shooters from the Volunteer companies of New South Wales, in a friendly trial of skill, rifle to rifle, foot to foot, and eye to eye. A challenge shield rises with the lustre of a full moon upon the trial field, and becomes the trophy of the colony whose men-at-arms achieve the victory in three successive years. Year by year they have met, and shot with various success; not the same men, but men selected for the position they attained in the local matches. The first year (1862) the Victorians welcomed our own riflemen to contest the prize before the Sandridge rifle butts, and the latter were victorious. The year following the match was shot in Sydney, and again our own men were successful. In 1864 the Victorians secured the honours upon their own ground. Again the marksmen of New South Wales registered the highest number of points before the Paddington butts in 1865, and last year they improved their chances by winning before the Sandridge butts. These feats have all been chronicled. The achievements of each man have been canvassed, and recorded with all the zest that rivalry begets, and all the allowances that are suggested by a spirit of fairness for style of shooting, state of weather, and condition of ground.

The interest of the contest for victory has now risen to its height. This is the sixth, and by many affirmed to be the last and deciding match. Already in the imagination of some the contested shield hangs in the Metropolitan Mess-room of the New South Wales Rifle Association. Both of the teams have improved in skill since the first bullet was fired in 1862, but it is said that the chances are in favour of New South Wales. In a game which derives its importance from the skill it calls out, it can scarcely be correct to suppose that chance has much to do with success. It must, however, be acknowledged that it has. A sudden gleam of light, a sudden current of air, the intervention of a cloud, the barking of a dog, a slight unevenness in the sward, often converts a "bullseye" into an "outsider." What may not happen to one may happen to another, so that it were scarcely wise to predict the result. Did none of these chances exist, rifle shooting would become a little too much a dead level amusement to arouse the interest it does; and on the other side war would become rather too serious an affair for anybody's liking.

To-day, then, commences the sixth Intercolonial Match with Victoria. It terminates on Saturday. The teams, as they are called, consist of ten men each. Each man fires ten shots at seven ranges, varying from 200 to 900 yards inclusive. Excepting the 400 yards range, there are no restrictions as to position, so that the firing may be performed on the back, the knee, or from the standing posture. The piece used is what is known as the small bore, the most effective weapon, but at the same time that which demands the greatest skill. With respect to the men selected to sustain the honour of this colony, we have every reason to be satisfied. Judging from the performances at the late rifle meeting in November, the improvement has been marked. Not only were the prizes won with higher scores than were made the previous year, but the average shooting was decidedly better.

Taking as a test the shooting of Messrs. M'DONALD and STRONG, Captain M'PHERSON, and Messrs. WEST and RAYNER, in the opening match, which corresponds in all respects to the first stage of the Queen's Prize competition at Wimbledon, a remarkable advance is discernible, and an advance which is confirmed by comparing the average shooting of the competitors in 1866 and 1867. In the former year the points averaged 27·45, in the latter 30·32. Some of the range scores were extraordinary. Unprecedented for this colony was that of Ensign STRONG, who, at 500 yards, made all bullseyes with an Enfield piece. We are not disposed to claim much credit for the advantages that have been gained by the New South Wales marksmen in the preliminary match that occurred last week, and in that which occurred on Monday. The results of the shooting, however, cannot be denied to be very satisfactory, so much so that the Victorian Press already proclaim their own defeat. We should be sorry to unite in so injudicious a proceeding, for those who have watched the matches have sufficient evidence that victory will not be *given* to the riflemen of New South Wales. They will have to win it. It is true that our own men carried off most of the prizes during the first day's shooting at the complimentary Prize Meeting on Thursday; but on Friday the Victorians gave them a lesson at the long ranges. According to the published particulars at the 700 yards range, three of the four prizes were won with scores within one point of the maximum number; at 800 yards the prizes were secured with scores of 37 and 36; at 900 yards the first prize was secured by a Victorian, Mr. WATSON, who scored 38, an extraordinary number. The details of Monday's shooting also clearly show that if a victory should be ours, it will not be easily won.

Be the result what it may we trust that the feeling will be friendly. Should New South Wales lose, there will be this consolation, that Victoria will only gain the first of a fresh series of matches. Let both parties learn to bear their successes and defeats with moderation. It may be that in some distant time the forces which are to-day represented at Paddington may combine their powers to resist some foreign intruder. The country will then be made aware of the admirable utility of the present organisation. But should this never occur, we shall learn to recognise their value in the manly and independent spirit infused by their means into the people of these colonies.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—We have been requested to state that the umpires will be on the ground at 8 30 this morning, and the firing is to commence at 9 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN.—At a meeting recently held in the Presbyterian Church, in Duncan street, Braidwood, it was unanimously resolved to present a call to the Rev. Archibald Gilchrist, B A., to become the settled pastor of the congregation; and this resolution was cordially concurred in by the Presbyterians of Araluen, at a meeting held shortly after in the Union Church, Redbank. It is understood that this gentleman, who is at present labouring in the Braidwood district, has also received intimation that a call is being prepared for him in Sydney, to become the colleague and successor of the Rev. Dr. Fullerton.—*Communicated.*

DESTRUCTION OF A WHEAT STACK.—The *Western Post* reports that Mr. Viles of Lawson's Creek, has met with a most serious loss by the destruction of his wheat stacks by fire. It is presumed that some one passing along the road dropped a lighted match which set fire to the dry stubble, the fire communicating ultimately with the stacks. Any attempt to put the fire out was of course useless with the appliances at hand, and the stacks were totally destroyed. It is estimated that they would have thrashed out 600 bushels grain. A boy has been suspected, as he was seen riding close to the stack shortly before the fire was seen. It is intended to proceed against him.

DESTRUCTION OF TREES IN AUSTRALIA.—Great complaints are occurring in Victoria respecting the destruction of wattle trees through denuding them of bark for various manufacturing purposes. If the Australian Governments were wise men they would immediately look to this, not only in Victoria but everywhere else. Thousands of trees are daily destroyed, and not one planted, and this going on in a land of continuously recurring droughts. The men who govern equally ignore the facts of science and the experience of those who observe without method, and the consequence will be that when some two or three generations have passed the men who are then here will look upon those who are at present occupying Australia as the simplest "donkeys" that any could claim as ancestors, and the doctrine of human development from animals receive a surprising corroboration.—*Deniliquin Chronicle.*

THE MURDER AT MOAMA.—The following description of the man found near Moama, who had his skull crushed in, apparently by a blow from a tomahawk, is given in the *Deniliquin Chronicle*:—About thirty-five or forty years old, stout build, five feet eight inches high, rather fresh complexion, sandy moustache and beard, latter worn all round face, and a little dark underneath, brown hair, rather small pointed nose, ordinary-sized teeth, and very regular, rather small and thin features for a stout man; wore light brown tweed outside shirt, red crimean shirt with round black spots worn underneath previous shirt, dark tweed trousers with small black stripe a quarter of an inch apart. Found near body—a beaver felt hat, nearly new; quilted rug, one side green, the other brown; one common saddle strap, nearly new; black bone handle knife two blades, "Best English cutlery" on blades (new); small myall pipe; part of the stock of very small pistol; old elastic belt, with "All England Eleven" on brass buckle; pint pot, one cotton sock; a black and tan sheep dog, white face and breast, sleek coat, about fifteen months old, no chain or collar on it.

OPPRESSIVE HEAT IN THE COUNTRY.—The last few days, says the *Western Post* of Tuesday, have been positively scorching in the way of heat. The thermometer has ranged from 98 to 109 in the shade, and the nights have been unusually hot. On Sunday evening some slight signs of change appeared, and the clouds banked up for some time, giving promise of a shower; towards night, however, the only effect was to cause a change of wind to the southward for an hour and render the atmosphere a little cooler. Yesterday was a smoking hot day, but a gentle breeze from the south-east rendered it less oppressive than its predecessors. The maize crops are burnt and shrivelled up.

THE DROUGHT.—The *Singleton Times* of yesterday says:—The country in every direction, especially about Warkworth, is in a very fearful state for the want of water. The farmers seem to entertain no hopes of restoring their cereals, and now one of the prettiest villages in the northern district presents one continued scene of scorched crops, and sand-banks left by the late floods. The agriculturists do not despair altogether, however; many of them intend, by energy and perseverance, to make up for their losses when wet weather sets in again.

CONCERT.—The members of the Vocal Association, with the assistance of several well known Sydney vocalists, performed Handel's grand Oratorio of the Messiah, at the Masonic Hall, last evening. As might have been expected, from the fact that no other entertainment was given last evening, and from the high esteem in which this oratorio is held by the public generally, the hall was crowded. The overture was played on the pianoforte by Mr. M. Younger, who very efficiently discharged the duties of accompanyist. The choir consisted of upwards of forty voices, who were assisted in the recitatives and airs by Mrs. Cordner, Miss James, Mrs. Chizlett, Mr. Hosier, Mr. J. J. Sallier, and Mr. Medcalf. On the whole, the various parts were well sustained, and some of the choruses were very effectively rendered. Mrs. Cordner sang, "O Thou that tellest," "Then shall the eyes of the blind," and "He was despised." Miss James sang, "There were shepherds," "Rejoice greatly," "He shall feed his flock," "How beautiful are the feet," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and Mrs. Chizlett sang "He was cut off," "But thou didst not leave." Notwithstanding that the audience had been desired to refrain from applauding, in consideration of the sacred nature of the performance, it was evident from various indications on the part of the audience, that the singing of these ladies was deservedly admired. Messrs. Hosier, Sallier, and Medcalf are justly entitled to some praise for the manner in which they sang the various pieces allotted them. Mr. C. Chizlett conducted.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE REV. S. BROMLEY.—We (*Western Post*) regret to learn that very serious fears are entertained in and about the Pyramul as to the fate of the above gentleman. Our informant states that on Monday, 16th instant, Mr. Bromley started off on foot to look for a horse in the neighbourhood, and has never been seen since, although diligent search has been made for him. It is surmised that he has been lost in the ranges, and perished. The fact was reported to the Hargraves police on Friday, and steps were to be taken to institute a search for the unfortunate gentleman. Up to Sunday, 22nd, no tidings had been received in Hargraves of his discovery.

THE LACHLAN BUSHRANGERS.—On Wednesday last (says the *Deniliquin Chronicle* of the 21st instant) the four recently arrested robbers were committed for trial at Hay to the Circuit Court to be held here in January next on the capital charge—Williams and Brookman as principals, and Payne and Kelly as accessories after the fact.

BODY FOUND IN THE BUSH.—The Coonabarabran correspondent of the *Western Post* states that on the 11th instant news was brought to the senior constable that a dead body had been found upon Binnia Plains, by a Chinese shepherd. Sergeant Ewing lost no time in proceeding to the place indicated, and there found the body of a man, apparently above sixty years of age. A magisterial inquiry was held upon the remains by Duncan M'Master, Esq., J P., but nothing was elicited that could lead to the identification of the body, which was dressed in a black shooting coat of rather old-fashioned cut, and a grey vest, and without shirt or trousers; nothing whatever was found in the pockets, the rim and crown of an old California hat, with stiff brim, was found near the body; the hat had been too small for the wearer, and had been cut in two places to enlarge it; portions of a pair of old blucher boots were also found near, and appear as if gnawed by dogs. It is supposed that the old man had wandered on the plain in quest of water, and lost his way, and in a fit of frenzy undressed himself, and afterwards been unable to recover the under portions of his clothes. The bushes for a considerable distance around where the body lay had been broken, and their heads left hanging as if to attract notice; also at the foot of three several trees there were small heaps of dry brushwood, collected as if to ignite for fires, but no matches or tinder was found. Mr. Henderson, of Coolah, states that an old man, dressed in a black coat of the description found on the deceased, and an old hat sewed with grey thread round the crown, had called at his house about eight weeks ago, and inquired the way to Bomera (Mr. Town's station), saying that he was well known to Mr. Town's family at Richmond, of which place he was a native, and the oldest native in the district. Whether the remains found are those of this old man could not be ascertained. By the decay of the broken bushes, as also the state of the body, it is inferred that death had taken place about seven or eight weeks. The little hair left upon the head indicated that the man was bald upon the top, and that the hair had originally been of a light yellowish colour. Verdict—Found dead in the bush, but under what circumstances death took place, there is no evidence to show.

BURNT TO DEATH.—The *Tamworth Examiner* reports that a most terrible death occurred on Saturday afternoon last, at Tamworth, to a woman of dissipated habits, whose name has not been ascertained. The evidence given at the magisterial investigation will be found below, but in further explanation of her identity, we have learned that she left her husband some few weeks ago, who was at that time living at Gunnedah, and came to Tamworth, and up to the time of her death had been going from one public-house to another, in company with different men, and is believed to have been, when the accident occurred, in a state of drunkenness. Every atom of clothes was burnt off her body, which presented a most shocking appearance, there being scarcely the breadth of a sixpence untouched by flames. The accident occurred about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, on the flat about two hundred yards from the old Court house, on the Company's estate, and it is surprising the screams of the unfortunate woman did not secure the assistance of some of the residents near. The following is the evidence taken at the inquiry:—James Taylor deposed:—I am a butcher, and live in Tamworth; I have seen the body upon which this inquiry is now being held, now lying in the bush near this house (the Commercial Hotel); this day, about a quarter to 1 o'clock p.m., I was at a waterhole about eighty or ninety yards from where the body now lies; I heard a screech, and on looking round I saw the grass on fire all round a woman, who at the same moment dropped down; I ran up to her, and when I got near her I found her clothing entirely consumed; there was a great deal of withered clover all round her, which was flaming; to all appearance the woman was then dead; I gallopped off to the barracks and told the police; I don't know the deceased; I never saw her in life to my knowledge. Constable Duffy deposed: About 1 o'clock p.m. the last witness, James Taylor reported to me that there was a woman burnt to death on the flat near this place; I went to the spot, and found the body lying face downwards, the whole clothing burnt off with the exception of her boots; she was perfectly dead; about fourteen yards off, at a tree, I saw part of the bottom of a pocket, an exploded box of matches, and a charred piece of horn redding comb, some of her clothing were lying on the other side of the tree; I could see where she had run along, dropping ignited portions of her dress, as there were bits of tinder on the ground; where deceased lay there had been a great quantity of withered clover, which she had seemingly set fire to from the burning clothes, and had then sank down in the flames; the grass was still burning round the body for rods round when I reached the spot; I will not be positive, but I suspect that the body is that of a young woman who went by the name of "Limerick Betty," and whom I believe I some time ago confined in the watch-house for drunkenness. Dr. Robert Waddell deposed: I am a duly qualified medical practitioner, and reside at Tamworth; I have seen the body on which this inquiry is being held; I found the body on which this inquiry is being held; I found the body extensively charred; I do not think deceased could have lived long after such injuries from burning, but I consider the immediate cause of death in this case was suffocation from the flames. An opinion in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—A melancholy accident, resulting in the death of two children named Rochfort, about 11 and 12 years of age respectively, occurred in the Tarcutta Creek on Friday last. The particulars which have as yet reached us are of the most meagre description—that the two children were bathing in the creek, and from some unexplained cause were unfortunately drowned.—*Wagga Wagga Express.*

THIEF SHOT BY THE POLICE AT WALLSEND.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in town on Tuesday morning by a report gaining currency that a man had been shot dead by the police, at Wallsend, on the previous evening (Monday). On inquiry we found that although no one had been killed, the report was substantially true, a man named John Compton having been shot by constable Leonard for refusing to stand after being repeatedly called upon to do so. We have ascertained the particulars of the affair to be as follows:—Compton, it appears, went into Mr. Watson's store, at Waratah, on Saturday last, and purchased a pair of trousers, a pair of boots, one linen collar, a necktie, and a crimean shirt. Directly the goods were packed up Compton seized hold of the parcel and ran off with it, making his way into the bush. Mr. Watson at once gave chase, but not being able to overtake the robber, he came into Newcastle and obtained a warrant for his apprehension. The warrant was placed in the hands of constable Allan, of Waratah, to execute, and he, in company with senior constable Leonard, of Wallsend, traced the prisoner to a hut in the bush. On arriving at the hut constable Allan went inside for the purpose of instituting a search for the stolen goods, leaving the prisoner in charge of constable Leonard. Immediately after Allan had got into the hut the prisoner made a bolt of it, and ran for the bush. Leonard called upon him to stop, telling him at the same time if he did not be would fire at him. The prisoner not paying any heed, Leonard took aim and fired his revolver. The shot hit Compton on the brace button behind, and glanced off, only penetrating the skin to a slight depth on the hip. Had the bullet not have hit the button the prisoner would, no doubt, have lost his life. As it was, he was completely stunned for a time and dropped to the ground just as though he had been dead. On slightly recovering the prisoner was placed on a horse to be taken to the watch-house in Newcastle. He was so violent that he had to be tied hands and feet to keep him from further escape. The prisoner will be again brought up on Saturday, on the charge of attempting to escape from the lawful custody of the police.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

SUBMARINE TELESCOPE.—A new instrument with the above name, which may be of considerable service, was tried the other day, says the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, in the St. Martin's Canal, in Paris; no description is given of it, but it is probably an application of the principle of the surgical mirror. One end of the instrument is placed near to the hull of a vessel, or any submerged object that is to be examined, while the eye of the observer is placed at the other end, which remains above water; the experiment is reported to have succeded so well that pencil-marks made on a sheet of paper were distinctly visible at a depth of about five feet below the surface of the water. There is no doubt that an instrument which would allow of instant examination of the hull of a vessel might be of great service, but of course any motion in the water would seriously affect its application.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.

THE sixth Intercolonial contest for the possession of a Challenge Shield, will commence at the Volunteer Rifle Range, Paddington, this morning; and the following brief notice of each of the men, in alphabetical order, who will represent the two colonies, may possess some interest. Courtesy demands that we should give precedence to our visitors, the Victorians; and if our notices of these gentlemen are not so full as those of our own men, it is because the materials at our command in the one case are more meagre than in the other. Major Hall will act as umpire for Victoria, and Mr. H. C. Dangar for New South Wales.

VICTORIA.

Captain COUCHMAN distinguished himself as a good shot in the earliest days of the Victorian Volunteers, and has steadily improved in skill and reputation. He formed part of the Victorian team in 1863, making top score of his team; and again in 1864, when he materially assisted in snatching a victory from the New South Welshmen. Last year, he could not spare time to go into practice, but this year he has practised to some purpose. We observed that in one competition at 300, 600, and 900 yards, he made the extraordinary score of 109 points, being the same that Mr. Bushelle won the Championship with on Monday last; and, on another occasion, he scored 108 at 200, 500, and 800 yards. Shoots with a match Whitworth in the forward position.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON essayed to get a place among the Victorian ten last year, but having an inferior weapon failed. This year he went into competition with a match Whitworth, and placed himself in a good position. He has, moreover, been shooting exceedingly well since his arrival in Sydney—witness his shooting in the Complimentary and Champion matches, in the latter of which he was a prize winner with the excellent score of 105 in thirty shots. Shoots with a match Whitworth in the forward position.

Mr. FAWCETT commenced his career as a small-bore rifleman in 1865, when he made top score of his ten in the Intercolonial match; last year he tied for top score with Slade, and his shooting this year, both in Victoria and since his arrival in Sydney, stamps him as one of the most skilful riflemen in the Victorian ten. He was a prize winner in both the Complimentary and Champion matches, and his aggregate throughout both competitions was 8 points higher than the next of his associates, except Mumby, who tied with him. We venture to say that whoever makes top score in the present match will have some difficulty in shaking off Mr. Fawcett. Shoots with a match Whitworth in the back position.

Mr. LACEY made his first appearance in the Victorian team last year, but owing to his inferior weapon did not shoot very well. This year, with a new match Whitworth, his shooting has undergone a great improvement, and we observe on one occasion in most unfavourable weather, he headed the list with the splendid score of 105 points in 30 shots, at the three long ranges. On another occasion he did even better, scoring 109 points in the same number of shots at 200, 500, and 800 yards. He has not been very fortunate since his arrival here, but we have no doubt he will give a good account of himself and his gun in the match. Shoots in the back position.

Mr. M'CLURE, when in good form, is undoubtedly the best shot in Victoria. Last year he not only defeated all the New South Welshmen in the All Comers' match at Sandridge, but he won the Championship "in a canter." He has this year sustained his reputation by making top average in the selection practices, and is regarded, we believe, as Mentor of the team. Unfortunately for himself, his health, since his arrival in Sydney, has been very indifferent, and hence he has not shot up to his usual average. If he should be "himself again" during the match, our cracks will have to look to their laurels. Shoots with a match Whitworth in the back position—in fact, he is the "father" of that position.

Mr. M'NAUGHTON's name reminds us of the first match in 1862, when his top score of 176, on the Victorian side, was high for a top score, but which now would be a desperately bad score for the lowest man of the twenty! Mr. M'Naughton has improved with the times, and can still hold his own with the best. In the Complimentary match he defeated all his confrères by winning four prizes, he also made a good score in the Champion match. In fact, Mr. M'Naughton's peculiarity seems to be this that he never makes a bad score, and we scarcely need say that such men of all others are the best for a big match. We could pick out any number of good scores recently made by Mr. M'Naughton, but his reputation as a rifleman has always been so well sustained that it is not necessary. Shoots with a match Whitworth in the forward position.

Mr. MUMBY, from Ballarat, has already taken part in two Intercolonial matches, and acquitted himself with credit in both. He is in splendid form just now, having scored very well indeed in both the Complimentary and Champion matches, and made an aggregate of 306 points in 88 shots, or an average of 3·47 per shot. Mr. Mumby is a most persevering shot, even in the face of defeat, and having persevered through difficulties, he has attained a position which many might covet. Shoots with a match Whitworth in the forward position.

Captain TEMPLETON is an old and well-tried rifleman, having taken part—and always creditably to himself—in four of the five great contests between the two colonies. In 1865 he could not spare the time to visit Sydney, or he would have been in the match of that year also. He commenced his career as a rifleman in the forward position, but after Mr. M'Clure had made such a success of the back position he adopted it also, with almost as satisfactory results. He has not had much practice with the new match Whitworth, with which he now shoots, but what he has done is all first-class. It was considered so important to have him in the Victorian team, that the match was delayed until now, in order that he might be able to get away to take part in it.

Mr. WALKER is the only real "colt" in the Victorian team, and he has done so little that we know positively nothing of him except that he is a jolly good fellow, a general favourite in the team, and takes his time at getting bullseyes! There is no doubt that Mr. Walker is an important acquisition to the team, and any one who watches the cool methodical way in which he shoots cannot fail to be convinced that in eye, nerve, judgment, and physique he possesses the essentials of a first-class shot. Shoots with a match Whitworth, in a modified form of the back position—it ought to be called the "Walker" position.

Mr. WATSON is old as a Volunteer, but new to Intercolonial contests. We understand that, after making himself a good shot with the Government weapon, he retired from the more active pursuits of volunteering, but "came again" when wanted, and he now occupies a good position in the team. Mr. Watson is one of those who, when he once gets hold of the bullseye at any range, has no idea of leaving it again, as his 38 at 900 yards, in the Complimentary match the other day, will testify. Shoots with a match Whitworth in the back position.

Captain MIDDLEMISS, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. MILLS remain unnoticed, but we imagine from the shooting of these gentlemen since their arrival here that they will not form part of the Victorian team.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. BEAUMONT is quite a "colt" with the small-bore rifle, but an experienced shot with the Enfield. He imported a new match Metford rifle some four months ago, and having little time for private practice he commenced shooting at once in the selection practices, where, as might have been anticipated, in the absence of private practice, he made two or three indifferent scores. With experience his shooting improved, but he had an uphill battle to fight, and any one with a smaller amount of determination would have retired for another year. Mr. Beaumont persevered, and made some remarkably good scores—that of 38 in ten shots at 900 yards on Monday last to wit. With plenty of physical strength, good nerves, excellent sight, and very fair judgment, Mr. Beaumont possesses all the requisites of a good rifle shot. Shoots with a match Metford in the forward position.

Mr. BROWNLOW, said Mr. H. C. Dangar, President of the Small-bore Rifle Club, at the presentation of prizes at Middle Harbour, on Saturday last, "is the most inveterate rifleman I ever knew, and if any man deserves a prize he does." We heartily concur in this sentiment, for no man in the colony has had anything approaching the amount of rifle practice that he has had, and certainly no man in the colony has won so many prizes. Mr. Brownlow excels with both rifles, and although he occasionally makes an indifferent score, he never fails to make a good average in any given number of practices. Among his recent good scores with the small-bore, we may mention one of 39 in ten shots at 800 yards, 10 consecutive bullseyes at 500 yards, and 106 points in 30 shots at 700, 800, and 900 yards on Friday last. Shoots with a match Whitworth in the forward position.

Mr. BUSHELLE, although small-bore champion for the year, is essentially a "colt" in the use of the Whitworth, having commenced practice in July last. In 250 shots fired in the selection practices, he scored 870 points, being an average of 3·48 per shot, without a single miss. In the All Comers' match, on Thursday and Friday last, he scored 203 points in 58 shots, and he eclipsed all his performances by winning the Championship, scoring in 30 shots, at 300, 600 and 900 yards, 109 points out of a possible 120. Shoots with a match Whitworth in the back position.

Mr. COMPTON came out from England, some three years ago, with a reputation both as an Enfield and small bore shot, but the light and atmosphere of this colony are so different from those of England, and affect the shooting so materially, that for some time he could not hold his own against the men who as rifle shots had been educated in the colony. With extended experience, Mr. Compton took a higher position amongst riflemen, and since he commenced shooting with his new match Whitworth he has been scoring remarkably well. He is an important acquisition to the team, and ought to take a good position in the match. Shoots in the forward position.

Mr. GEE is another of our most promising "colts," and this is the first year that he has competed for selection. When Mr. L. Hordern discontinued practising for selection some four months ago, he placed his gun, a match Whitworth, in the hands of Mr. Gee, who has made very good use of it. Before commencing to shoot he got the backsight shifted to the heel of the gun in order to fire in the back position; and although his shooting has not been particularly brilliant, he has made some excellent scores, and may be relied upon for a good score in the match.

Mr. LINSLEY, who shot in the Intercolonial match last year, and shot well, being next in order of merit on the Sydney side to the top scorer, is entitled to be regarded as one of our most reliable match men. It would be impossible to give even an outline of his numerous performances with the rifle, but we might mention that on a recent occasion he scored 39 in ten shots, at 800 yards; and in the late Complimentary and Champion matches he shot exceedingly well, scoring 303 points in his 88 shots, being an average of 3·41 per shot. Shoots with a long Whitworth in a forward position.

Mr. LYNCH stands A1 in the New South Wales team, being first in order of merit in the selection practices with the extraordinary average of 3·59 per shot, in 230 shots, *without scoring a single miss!* Mr. Lynch has fired in four of the Intercolonial matches, namely, the first, third, fourth, and fifth, and was selected to shoot in the second, but was prevented by ill health from taking part in that contest. He made top score in the first, and shot well in the other three. At the commencement of the present season he adopted the back position, and his shooting has wonderfully improved in consequence. Among his remarkable scores this year, we may mention a 40 in ten shots at 500 yards, a 38 in the same number at 300 yards, two of 39 at 600 yards, two of 38 at 800, a 39 at 900, and a 37 at 1000 yards. In the Complimentary and Champion matches he scored 308 points, being an average of exactly 3·50 per shot. Uses a match Whitworth.

Mr. RAYNER may be compared in one respect to

"The last rose of summer left blooming alone,"

inasmuch as he is the only man in the two teams who has shot in *all* of the five Intercolonial matches. Messrs. Lynch, Templeton, and M'Naughton, of the present teams, fired in the first match; but they have not shot in all the succeeding matches. Mr. Rayner scored an average of 3·48 per shot in the Selection competition; and his shooting in the Complimentary and Champion matches placed him in a "situation," having scored 310 throughout both competitions, to Mr. Slade's 315, and Mr. Bushelle's 312. Shoots with a match Whitworth in the forward position.

Mr. SLADE's performances with both the small-bore and Enfield have been so good and so numerous that the briefest record of them would fill columns of our space. It must therefore be sufficient for this notice to state that Mr. Slade has made top score more times than any other man in the colonies; and he has won prizes whose aggregate value is greater than those of any other man. In the Selection competitions he secured the remarkable average of 3·58 per shot; and although he was defeated by Mr. Bushelle, by two points, for the Championship, the other day, his aggregate shooting throughout that match and the Complimentary Match was even better than that of Mr. Bushelle, being 315 to Mr. Bushelle's 312. Mr. Slade shot in the Intercolonial matches of 1864-5-6, making top score in one, tying for top score in another, and being well up in the other. Shoots with a match Whitworth in the back position.

Mr. SMITH is the youngest man in the team, but we venture to predict that he will be a long way above the lowest scorer in the match. He took part in the Intercolonial matches of 1864-5, and shot exceedingly well in both. Unfortunately he has been suffering for some months past from an affection of the knees, and was, therefore, prevented from shooting through all the practices arranged by the Rifle Association, but his average in those that he fired—principally at the four shorter ranges—was wonderfully good, better than that of any other competitor, being 3·62 per shot. He also fired remarkably well in the Complimentary and Champion matches. Shoots with a match Metford, in the forward position.

THE FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT NEAR NOBBY'S, NEWCASTLE.

(*From the Newcastle Chronicle of yesterday.*)

DURING the prevalence of the violent squall which broke over Newcastle on Friday evening last, a very distressing boat accident happened a short distance from Nobby's, which we deeply regret to state resulted in two fishermen, named Gibson and Grey, losing their lives. In the boat with those unfortunate fellows was a third man, named Charles Menson, who by a kind Providence was saved, almost miraculously, from a watery grave. We have obtained from Menson himself a full account of the occurrence, which we prefer giving in the narrator's own words. The account is a deeply interesting one, and is as follows:—

"We left Stockton for the Lake, on Thursday morning last, about 10 o'clock. The party consisted of Robert Grey, John Gibson, and myself. We started for the Lake, intending to bring a few fish up to Newcastle for the following day (Friday). We reached the Lake about 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. We took some fish in on Thursday night, thinking about making Newcastle for Friday, but as the wind was blowing from the N.E., we would not venture out. It would have been impossible to have got out, as the wind was blowing pretty fresh at the time. When we saw that we could not get up to Newcastle for Friday, we stopped all night, and threw what fish we had into the Lake. We anchored at the Heads for the night. We remained there till Friday evening about 4 o'clock, when we began to fish, intending to come up to Newcastle on Saturday. We continued fishing, and got as many as we wanted by 7 o'clock at night. We then commenced to pull down the Lake to the Heads, and after having tea, we crossed the bar about a quarter to 8 o'clock. The wind at that time was about S.E., but not strong. The weather looked threatening, but not more so than it had often done before when leaving the Lake, and we set sail without any apprehensions of danger. We had got about a mile from the Heads, when it came on to blow very hard. The sea also got up quickly. Both wind and sea came on at the same time. It continued to blow with great violence all the night until about 2 the following morning. We took out the "sprit," and allowed the boat to run before the wind, thinking that was our best chance. We had in the boat about three bushels of fish. The boat continued to run before the gale until we got to Nobbys, and had opened the 'fair lights.' That was about 11 o'clock at night on Friday. The night was very dark, and nothing was visible excepting Nobbys light. When we opened the 'fair light' we knew we were in the right channel and we took the sail down and pulled up for Nobbys. Grey took the rudder, and Gibson and myself took the oars. As soon as we had turned the boat's head on to the sea a sea came right over us and completely filled the boat, capsizing her at the same moment. The boat did not right herself, and we stuck to the keel. All three of us succeeded in getting on to the boat. We held on, I should think, till about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. At that time I got hold of the boat's painter, and stretched it along the keel, under one of the rudder gudgeons, keeping it from slipping up. This was to serve as a life line, to enable us to hold on by. We all three got hold of the line and held on by it. By this time Grey was getting very weak. He made no complaint, but I could see that he was getting weak by his manner. We thought that we were on some part of the Oyster Bank, the sea was so cross, and kept washing over us continually. Grey gradually got weaker, and I had partly to hold him on the boat myself. Two or three times when I saw him letting go the line I pulled him on to the boat again. I kept him on as long as I could, and until I saw he was dead. As daylight was breaking I put his arms across the keel, and by standing with one foot on either side of the keel I managed to keep him on some time longer, thinking that if I could hold him in that position till day-light we might be seen from Nobbys. Just as daylight was breaking I had to let him go, being no longer able to hold him. I was then very tired and exhausted myself. When I let him go he sank right down, and I did not see anything more of him. He never spoke before dropping off the boat. Gibson and myself still hung on the boat. Gibson then asked me where Grey was. I told him he was gone. Gibson asked if I thought there was any chance of getting saved. I told him I thought there was, as day was fast breaking, and the boat drifting towards the beach. We were then just inside the Oyster Bank, as near as I can judge. I then noticed the fishing net washed to the boat, and hanging astern. I asked Gibson (who was lying on the bow of the boat) if he could come to me to see and get the net cut away. I was anxious to progress this, because I thought the net retarded our progress towards the shore. Gibson said he could not understand what I said, and I could see he was getting very weak at the time. I got the net adrift by myself. Soon after that I noticed the boat was drifting half an hour more into the shore. Gibson hung on for till struck the boat longer when a heavy ground about five yards from the knocking him off. He was left back. I unfastened the boat, and was unable to get he appeared too weak to painter, and threw it to him, but afterwards, fast foremost, lay hold of it. He sank [illegible]

I never saw him again. This was about 5 o'clock, or a little past. I saw the Sydney boats come in, and the steamings go out, but none of them saw me. The boat was several miles from the steamer's track when she entered the harbour. When Gibson was knocked off, the boat was about 150 yards off the breaker beach, on the North Shore. After Gibson was gone, the boat drifted up along the beach outside the surf for about two hours, as near as I can judge. The boat was then washed ashore about a mile to the north of Bluff Head. When I felt the boat touching, I jumped off her, and the sea took me up into shallow water. The surf took the boat off again, and she drifted about in the surf till I started for home. I reached home about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning."

Such is the simple but touching narrative of the survivor —Charles Menson. Robert Grey, we understand, was a Scotchman, and a native of Kirkaldy. He was an unmarried man, apparently about forty years of age. John Gibson was a single young man about twenty-five years of age, and Menson believes a native of London. He usually enjoyed good health, but had been unwell a few days prior to Friday last. It is on that account, Menson thinks, that he did not manage to hold out to the end. The three men had been mates for a long time, and Menson feels the loss of his comrades very acutely. Menson, we may add, has a wife and young family, and his wonderful escape appears on that account the more providential. The boat was picked up near where Menson was cast ashore; it was smashed to pieces. A search has been made for the bodies of Gibson and Grey, but up to a late hour last evening neither of them had been recovered.

EXTREME TEMPERATURES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In a recent issue of your paper I perceive a letter from "J. L. M." giving a list of daily *maxima* for the month of November last at Grafton, Clarence River.

I also send you a similar list for the same month, taken at Port Macquarie, as marked by a self-registering thermometer of Negretti and Zambra's make, exposed to the north, about five feet from the floor of a well-protected verandah.

I give the two lists to show the difference of temperature at the two places on the same days, of course making every allowance for the distance at which the two localities are from the coast.

During a residence at Port Macquarie for the last six years—for the last two of which I have kept a register of the temperature six times a day—I have never seen the thermometer at 100° in the shade, and not more than half a dozen times over 90° (90).

On the 22nd, when it marked 95°, the temperature was very much increased by the bush fires, which were raging in the direction from which the wind was blowing, S.W.

Yours, obediently,

T. G. W.

Clifton, Port Macquarie, December 16.

GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.		PORT MACQUARIE.	
1	96°	1	76°
2	91°	2	72°
3	93°	3	72
4	91	4	72°
5	102°	5	73°
6	86°	6	73°
7	85°	7	70°
8	87°	8	70°
9	98°	9	80°
10	101°	10	80°
11	101°	11	82°
12	78°	12	65°
13	86°	13	69°
14	93°	14	77°
15	93°	15	81°
16	106°	16	80°
17	88°	17	67°
18	82°	18	69°
19	87°	19	70°
20	89°	20	77°
21	94°	21	75°
22	100°	22	95°
23	103°	23	85°
24	89°	24	74°
25	80°	25	70°
26	88°	26	69°
27	96°	27	80°
28	96°	28	76°
29	102°	29	83°
30	77°	30	75°

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—On looking over the list of imports in your issue of Monday last, I note that you represent me to have imported "96 barrels of rum," which is an error I much regret, and which I will thank you to correct. During the twenty years I have been an importer of goods, I have, on *principle*, carefully avoided contributing to the demoralisation of the community by importing intoxicating spirits of any kind.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

F. NAINBY.

Morpeth, 24th December, 1867.

P.S.—The barrels contained *Rosin*, not Rum.

GRACIOUSNESS.

(From the Imperial Review.)

A MAN who wishes to be gentle invariably is so, and seems all the gentler to other people in proportion as he unavoidably conveys to them a consciousness of his strength. Indeed, a man whose violence would not be terrible, or who is so insignificant that his rudeness would scarcely be offensive, will not obtain all the credit for graciousness which, if he happens to possess it, he really merits. Men, whether weak or strong, may get on in a rough-and-tumble sort of fashion without it. But if they be the former, they will be paid off at every turn for their neglect of it; and if the latter, they will be pursued by the more malignant and patient of those whom they have hurt, and are pretty sure in the long run to meet with their deserts. Enemies, either open or covert, they must have; and it will be strange indeed if one cannot be found from among them all to settle the wrongs of the rest. The old scores may stand a long time, but they are wiped off at last—perhaps at the very last. Instances must be familiar to every one, of men who seemed to be making the running almost to the very end, but who at the final hurdle of all were toppled over. "Some enemy hath done this," the man may exclaim; and he will probably be right. The enemy is very likely somebody whose very existence he has forgotten.

If this be true of the sex which, in spite of certain reformers, we shall still take the liberty of calling the stronger one, how much more applicable must its teachings and its warnings be to the weaker? We have said that even those to whom it is given to act *fortiter in re* ultimately come to grief if they forget the remainder of the injunction. How, then, must it fare with those to whom the *suaviter in modo* is the only part of it with which they can possibly comply? Men, as we have seen, in vain make the running who disregard it. Women who do so make no way at all. A woman is nothing if not gracious. Liberally endowed with graciousness, she can dispense with nearly every other qualification. She shall be plain—verily, she shall be ugly—provided she be supereminently gracious; and men will actually forgive, and, as Pope says of vice, shall end by embracing her. It is in vain that sour Fortune shall have brought her into the world penniless and with fiery red hair. She has the magic ring about her somewhere, and it will be used as a wedding one if she thinks proper. Should she be comely no less than gracious, she is a conquering heroine, come when she will. All men who have not yet donned sweet fetters will want to wear hers. They will offer her their devotion, and will be more devoted to her than ever when she has graciously excused herself from accepting it. She will be welcome in every house, for she will graciously declare it to be perfect, and her presence will make it appear so to its possessor. She transforms geese into swans wherever she goes. She will tell the invalid that he is looking so much better, and the poor cripple will walk awhile without his customary crutch. To age she will tell the cheery falsehood that it is looking as young as ever, and bring back pleasant blushes to its cheek, as though it were but yesterday turned eighteen. She will praise the taste and the style of a poorer and plainer sister's dress, and hint that she is getting prettier and prettier every day of the week. Had she given her a hundred pounds she could not have made her a tithe so happy. No cook can spoil a dinner where she sits down a guest. *Ab ovo usque ad mala*, from the soup to the salad, she declares that everything is delicious; and did she drink wine, she would smack her pretty lips and vow that "Gladstone's Sherry" was worthy of the cellar of a Metternich. We were wrong in what we said at first. Good fairies are not yet extinct. She defies historical as well as all other criticism, and is herself the good fairy, carrying and scattering gifts at every step. Even a modern satirist, putting his cruel epigrams aside, whilst just such a one flits across his darkened page, enthusiastically, but, as it seems to us, not extravagantly, calls her

"The wand'ring sunshine of the country side"

It may be pleaded that Graciousness, in its extreme manifestations, is rarely accompanied by certain other and more sterling qualities, and is very often alloyed with considerable insincerity. We think that this last and more serious accusation cannot be borne out. To attempt to make things agreeable, when without the attempt they would scarcely be so, seems to us to deserve a very different epithet from that of deceitful. To tell a person who is feeling and looking ill, that he is looking quite well, when the effect will probably be at any rate to make him feel better, is, no doubt, to say what is false, but comes under the head of Horace's *splendide mendax*. To assist a person's imagination by drawing somewhat upon your own is, surely, under such circumstances, not only an excusable but a benevolent operation. To be pleased with everything arises from a desire to be pleasing to everybody; and, though it may not be a very lofty, it is an amiable, and surely no dishonourable ambition.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

OCTOBER 6.

IT seems scarcely credible that people should still, with the certainty that the great show will come to an end on the 31st of next month, think it worth while to put themselves to the expense and trouble of sending fresh displays to the Champ de Mars; nevertheless, scarcely a day passes without the installation of new and often important displays in various sections. As for the number of petty vendors within the Gasometer, they go on increasing from week to week. One of the latest of these candidates for public favour is the young lady who has established herself on the edge of the Roman section, with a large cushion before her, stuck full of needles, which she is incessantly employed in threading with the aid of the new ingenious instrument called the *enfile-aiguille à rainure* (*grooved needle-threader*), which fully supports its claims to be considered as "combining simplicity and economy." This useful little adjunct to short or failing sight consists of a small heart-shaped bit of metal, an inch wide, with a smaller bit of metal of the same shape screwed on to its under side. Just below the centre of the upper edge of the heart is a flat little handle, as large as a small pea, on either side of which is a small funnel-shaped protuberance whose interior narrows to a little hole, no larger than the eye of the needle it is destined to thread. One of these is adapted to needles of the sizes of 6, 7, 8; the other to needles numbered 9, 10, 11. To thread a needle, you run it along a little groove between the upper plate and its lining, head foremost, until it can enter no further. The eye of the needle is then exactly under the lower extremity of the funnel corresponding to its size. You now prepare the end of your thread by rolling it to as straight and stiff a point as possible exactly as is done for threading a needle in the ordinary way, and you stick it down the funnel, when it passes through the bottom of the funnel, and through the hole corresponding to this in the lower plate. Without loosing your hold on the thread, and holding the thread with the other hand, by the handle between the two funnels you draw the thread out on the under side. The needle is now threaded, and all you have to do is to draw it out from the groove ready for use. The clever little affair, sold for one franc, is being bought by the public at the rate of several hundreds daily.

Having invested certain pennies in the national sweetmeats that have lately made their appearance in some of the lanes in the Persian section, I feel warranted in uttering a word of warning to all who may be tempted to do likewise, but am happy to be able to record unqualified admiration to the wonderful Constantinopolitan composition, something pink and pale dove colour, between a gum and a jelly, of incomprehensible but most delectable flavour, which is sold by an Armenian-like personage, with a long beard, loose robe, and caftan, who has lately established himself, with his tray, in the Turkish portion of the Machine Gallery.

"Try one of those little squares of sweetmeat," I suggested, the other day, to a *savant* with whom I was exploring the marvels of that portion of the Gasometer, "you have no idea what wonderful stuff it is." The *savant* complied with the suggestion, but with evident reluctance and a mild anathema against sweetmeats in general, but he had no sooner finished the first piece than he declared it to be "really most excellent," and stretched out his hand for another piece.

Every day brings to light some fresh piece of blundering on the part of the British Commissioner. All who have visited the Exhibition must have noticed the splendidly prepared, though very hideous group of lions and tigers which are tearing each other to pieces in the great glass case outside the India Court, to the great admiration of the dense crowd always collected in front of it. This group, called "The Struggle," shares with the birds of the Nova Scotian section, the honour of being, beyond comparison, the finest piece of stuffing in the building, leaving all other attempts of the same nature completely out of sight. To this *chef d'œuvre* of preparation and grouping, the works of Edwin Ward, of London, the jury awarded a silver medal; but, by mistake, set down their award to John Ward, the father of Edwin Ward, represented by a case of ill-stuffed birds stuck in somewhere among the machines of the outer gallery. The mistake was discovered almost as soon as made; the British Commissioner was immediately notified of the fact of the mistake, and of the intention of the Imperial Commission to correct it, this notification being accompanied by a request that no intimation should be given to John Ward of an award which had been associated with his name simply by error. It is affirmed that the British Commissioner, *after* receiving this notice, did, nevertheless, officially inform John Ward that he was the happy recipient of the silver medal in question, and John Ward has accordingly appended the orthodox card, with the representation of that award upon it, to his case of birds, and refuses to resign the same to its legitimate proprietor. Another odd whim of fortune, as incarnated in juries, is the giving of a gold medal to Dame Nature in the form of the great mass of iron pyrites in the Portuguese section!

Resuming our exploration amongst the glass and porcelain, we notice in the Danish section the remarkable vases in very white biscuit, formed of fine osier-like threads of that material, crossed as though made by a basket weaver, and lavishly ornamented with wreaths of flowers, everal petal and leaf as thin and sharp as in nature; also a charming dinner service, for twelve persons, of coloured fruit and flowers in relief, on a white ground, price £8, purchased by the Empress, and magnificent painted services, trays, &c., every piece of which has been sold over and over.

Sweden, also, has statuettes, medallions, vases, &c., of remarkably white biscuit, and fine services with coloured flowers in relief, and reproductions of etruscan pottery.

Saxony, besides the wonderful flowers and figures, in relief, for which so many of the German States have so long been famous, has some very beautiful ruby and green glass, with rich gilding and jewels; also, coloured reliefs on opaque white ground, and charming specimens of Crackle and Bohemian glass. Close by are some wonderful porcelain chandeliers, every part of which is overlaid with wreaths and sprays of flowers and buds, a bouquet pendant from each socket. It is impossible to imagine anything more exquisitely delicate and truthful than these *fac simili* of living flowers; a large mirror, beside these chandeliers, is literally framed in these beautiful flowers, with cupids, humming birds, and butterflies equally lovely.

Prussia has a magnificent display of enormous vases, flowers in relief, statuettes, busts, and porcelain pictures, and some curious plates, with a portrait, imitating photography, in the centre of each.

Dresden maintains her old reputation; but is being closely rivalled by the other portions of the "Vaterland."

The show of Bohemian glass is exceptionally magnificent, with splendid affairs in the well-known ruby and green styles, and various novelties highly appreciated by the public. Pink crackle glass with white frosting—iridescent, opaline, and milk white glass, with engraved, coloured, gilded, and jewelled accessories;—a magnificent dessert-service, all in glass, a miracle of colour, surface, and painting, made for Victor Emmanuel; and vases, flower-holders, tazze, &c., of opaque glass, exquisitely painted, and moulded in gilt, bronze, or old oak,—are among the artistic treasures of this very rich collection. The beautiful porcelain of the Austrian section is similar, but not quite equal to that of the rest of Germany.

Spain has sent nothing remarkable, with the exception of a fine pair of vases, in Moorish style, *i. e.*, covered with arabesques of a rich, dull colouring intermixed with dead gold, in low relief, and the spirited little figures representing the various classes of her ardent and handsome people in their picturesque costumes, nearly all of which have been bought by amateurs.

The Russian display demands examination not only for its great beauty, but also for the originality of its style, especially visible in its glass. There are large flower-glasses, goblets, &c., of green glass, with a richly gilded band, or other ornaments, whose outlines are cut in segments, the gold ground being embellished with coloured patterns in enamel, and imitations of rubies, emeralds, turquoises, &c., producing exactly the brilliant effect of the real gems; good painting on opaque grounds of various colours; coffers, &c.; excellent imitations of rock crystal, cut into little figures, and mounted on slabs of malachite and jasper. The porcelain from the Imperial factory treads closely on the heels of the productions of similar establishments in other countries, but though very beautiful is less distinctively original than the superb glass, every bit of which was sold long ago, some superb pieces being bought for the South Kensington Museum.

In extent, variety, and perfection of each article, the magnificent displays of France are, of course, the culminating glory of the gathering of splendid but fragile wonders, formed directly from the clay, which, according to tradition, supplied the material from which the hand of the potter was originally formed as well as his work. One superb room, hung with the tapestry-pictures of the Gobelins, and the carpets of the Savonnerie, is filled with the productions of Sèvres, every branch of which is represented by objects absolutely faultless in their own lines. Huge vases, of the most elegant shapes, covered with paintings of flowers, birds, landscapes, &c., that which nothing can be imagined more perfect in all their details;—the new style of céladon, in which the introduction of various dusky shades of pale greys and drabs, produce most charming effects;—objects composed of filagree; cups as thin as egg shells; trays to be kept in their velvet lined *ecrins*, like jewels; coffers more splendid and costly than if made of plates of gold.

The Government has no establishment for the making of glass, and the private firms have this part of the display all to themselves. The works of Baccarat furnish one room, and one or two lesser firms fill another. To describe the items which make up these splendid shows, and those of the leading porcelain manufactories, would require a volume. Suffice it to say, that the French makers seem able to imitate the special styles of all others, adding to each a grace, completeness, and finished elegance peculiarly their own. Beautiful as is the porcelain of the best French makers, they do nothing that the three leading English houses do not equal, or even, in one or two branches, surpass. But the show of glass throws us completely into the shade in point of variety and charm of effect. The engraving may not be better than ours, but the general effect is lighter and more elegant; and though our common glass is superior to the corresponding qualities made in France, the employment of painting on opaque glass, and the use of colour, in coffers, vases, lustres, &c., is managed with a skill, and an artistic delicacy of effect, of which we see no example in the British Section. The crackle and frosted glass, the jewelled Bohemian, the gold-enamelled (as seen in the Russian Section); the painting on opaque grounds of various colours; the cutting of bi-coloured glass, only small patterns of the rich surface-colour being left on the colourless ground, whose facets reflect all the hues of the prism; a few revivals of filagree and twisted glass, all styles and makes of modern days are to be seen in perfection in this magnificent collection. Among the objects set down in my note book for the detailed description which want of space compels me to omit, are superb lustres with mixtures of a single colour—blue, red, amber, or pale green—and white opaque glass; other lustres, with coloured drops; others, again, seemingly composed of cords or frogs of coloured silk; a coffer, by Monot, diamond-cut, with deep blue stars, whose production has cost £240; another, with a surface-pattern of delicate lilac, mounted in gilt bronze still more costly; the lightest and thinnest bit of glass in the Exhibition—an ale glass, also by Monot—scarcely half the thickness of ordinary writing-paper, in fact a mere film of glass, yet covered with exquisite engravings, machine-made. This marvel of manipulative skill, which you may blow away with your breath, which it would not be prudent to touch elsewhere than at its base, is the sole survivor of the three similar ones attempted by this house, the first two having been crushed in the making. In the same display is a breakfast service (pale opaque yellow, dotted over with minute gold stars) produced by a new method, of which the house in question keeps the secret, and resisting alike the action of acids and of heat. The enormous glass fountain, twenty feet high, with three superposed basins, and magnificent pedestal, entirely of glass, must also be cited among the marvels of this portion of the Gasometer, on entering which one's first impression is a vague idea that one has suddenly entered the enchanted garden whose groves, shrubberies, and flower-beds were all of jewels.

No Sovereign has sent to the present show the collections of Crown jewels which have excited so much interest at former exhibitions, but the displays of the leading English, French, Russian, and Austrian jewellers are brilliant and instructive. The glory of the show of Thomas, of London, is a "river," cross, and earrings, of magnificent and fabulous price; of Hunt and Roskell, superb sets of sapphires and of emeralds, both set with diamonds; of Emmanuel, a superb set of yellow diamond; of Brogden, charming imitations of antique jewellery, in gold, coral, and gems; a superb cameo brooch—Phaeton—by Sanlini, of Rome, in a most exquisite and original setting of diamonds, rubies, and sapphires, price £200; a cross of emeralds remarkable for their even colour, a fine pearl necklace with diamond clasp, £900; a superb flagon copied from an antique in the British Museum, in silver gilt, representing the head of an ox, with dragons and figures, which has the honour of being the first object purchased by the Emperor Napoleon; and the famous suit of velvet—coat, jacket, and trousers, embroidered with pearls, and valued at £2000, formerly belonging to the Esterhazy family.

Austria shows the largest opals known; one, pear-shaped, two inches long and over one inch wide, valued at £3000; and the other, heart-shaped, at £2000; both of a fire and colours as exceptionally splendid as their size. The display of garnets in this section is very fine.

The French stones are, as a rule, inferior to the English; but they are set with such consummate taste and skill as to produce a very fine effect. The Sancy diamond, valued at £40,0 00, is the finest single stone shown in the French jewellery department, but many of the sets and single objects are exceedingly beautiful; among others, a set of feathers composed of small diamonds, and a tiara and necklace brooch, and earrings of sapphires set in diamonds, with drops of a single very large pearl.

Among the most curious things in this section are the artificial pearls, so perfectly imitated by some of the Paris makers. There is a necklace of five rows, shown by Valès, composed partly of real pearls, and partly of sham ones. The former are stated to be worth £2000, and the latter £2; the inscription beside this necklace contains an offer, on the part of M. Valès, to present it to any one who can succeed in indicating which are the real pearls and which the false ones. Valès excels in *tours de force* of this kind, but his general manufacture is inferior in perfection of imitation to that of one or two other houses, and notably to that of Sopart, who does so enormous a business in these mock pearls, exporting them, literally, by the thousands of hogsheads to every part of the world, that he has not thought it worth his while to exhibit on the present occasion. In the French machine gallery one may follow the manufacture of false pearls in all its stages.

MAX.

THE CRY OF THE CRITICS.

(From the Tomahawk.)

SOME one is writing an elaborate defence in the *Standard* of the theatrical critics of the daily Press—so rudely attacked by Mr. Hollingshead. We suppose it must be one of the herd, for we cannot fancy any writer of ordinary intelligence taking up the cudgels in their defence. Theatrical criticism in this country is about on a par with the acting which it is intended to criticise; and that is all which can be said for it. The so-called critics possess nothing to qualify them, and everything to disqualify them, for their art. We are speaking of the ordinary London daily and cheap weekly papers, in which there are regular notices of theatrical performances—in the country Press, and in the better class of weekly journals there are many exceptions to this rule.

Let any one consider for one moment some of the requisites for real criticism of such a wonderfully complex art as acting—the delicate sensibility, the wide sympathy, the refined taste cultivated by study of the best models of dramatic writing—and then let him go to the first night at any of the principal theatres in London, and see the men who represent the Press. Putting aside the ties, interests, and obligations, which, unless they are marvels of courage and impartiality, must totally preclude their giving anything like an honest opinion on the subject—just consider the lowness of their intellectual calibre, their nearly total ignorance of the dramatic literature of their own country, their habits of life, associating with a narrow clique of mere hacks and burlesque-writers like themselves, in which their minds become warped with the most vulgar prejudices, and crippled by perpetual contact with nothing but self-satisfied mediocrity; consider all this, and then say if the criticism of such men can be of any profit to author or actor.

Those who defend these persons talk of their vast experience of the stage, and ridicule the notion of any one, of however cultivated an intellect, of however vivid an imagination, being able to criticise plays or acting, because they have not lived all their lives in the purlieus of the green-room. We grant that this experience teaches them those paltry tricks and flashy devices which serve to catch the unreasoning applause of the vulgar; but it also imbues them with an utterly false standard of dramatic act, and when they have to judge of the portrayal of passion by any real artist, they test the merit of such portrayal not by the grand reality of natural passion, but by those conventional synonyms for the emotions of the heart, which they have seen in every mouthing, ranting idiot who called himself or herself a tragedian. It is amusing to watch the faces and listen to the comments of these critics when they are confronted with some piece of acting drawn from nature itself, evolved out of a deep, feeling, passionate, sympathetic heart; of course if it be at some theatre for which they are labouring at a mutilation of some French drama, or lumbering through ill-scanning nonsensical lines of a burlesque; or if the actor or actress be the idol of some of their clique, or sufficiently influential to produce a piece with a character written expressly for him or herself (to the utter sacrifice of every other character in it), they have their terms of praise cut and dried. But if none of these contingencies arise, they are most likely *to fall into a vein of impotent carping at a performance* which is an insult to their comprehensions as being so far above them, and at an artist who as yet does not appear to have sufficient influence to advance their prospects in any way.

We may seem to have written with asperity on this matter; but we fairly confess to having lost all our patience with these people.

We appeal to any honest person (who has no connection with any of the Bohemian Clubs), whether the most gross adulation of one another is not prevalent among the majority of dramatic writers, whether they do not even go to the extent of puffing themselves in those journals which they honour by writing for? Have we not seen in a certain weekly comic journal, which now drags on a stagnant, witless life, on the strength of its former reputation, the most extravagant laudations, and most barefaced puffs of pieces written by two well-known members of the staff? Is there not a refinement on this brazen self-praise, which consists in bespattering with the most outrageous panegyric, some actress who has infused life into the wooden characters which one of these authors has provided for her? But we need not continue the subject—it is not a pleasant one—let us end by expressing a hope that all respectable papers will take one step at least in the right direction, by refusing any gratis admissions to any theatre; and that the critics will try and learn, that there is something higher in this world than their own petty jealousies and selfish interests; and that to criticise the dramatic art, however degraded be the state of that art at the present time, requires something more than an intimate acquaintance with the artist, or a prospective obligation to the manager.

DISSOLUTION OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

THE Royal decree dissolving the Prussian Chambers was preceded by a Ministerial report of which the following is a translation:—

"Berlin, September 20.

"Upon the approach of the period when the Constitution is about to be put in force in the newly-acquired countries, and which will consequently take part in the national representation, thus extending it over the entire territory of the State, it is necessary to determine the question whether the deputies who shall be elected in these countries are to form part of the present Chamber of Deputies, or whether there should be a complete reconstruction of that body. After a careful consideration the Ministers respectively undersigning feel bound to decide in favour of the latter proceeding. The present Chamber of Deputies is the creation of elections which were made before the extension of the Prussian territory and before the political transformation of Germany had been effected. It was within the limits of its mission to co-operate constitutionally in fixing the bases of the Confederation of the Northern States, and to the legal union of the newly-acquired countries with the ancient provinces of the monarchy, and especially to provide for the populations of those new countries admission into the Prussian State and its representation. The Chamber of Deputies has rendered that co-operation with patriotic devotion, and has thus acquired a claim to the gratitude of the nation. Its present members, however, cannot find in the powers they have hitherto possessed the basis of a constitutional representation of the entire Prussian people. According to Article 83 of the Constitution the members of the Chambers are to be representatives of the entire people. But the totality of the Prussian people is now different from what it was at the time of their election, to which must be added the fact that the circle of those persons upon whom the choice of the various electoral bodies may fall is now materially extended. Further, it would not correspond with the regulation laid down by Article 73 of the Constitution, which requires a uniform legislative period, if a considerable number of deputies not elected to replace retiring members, but by virtue of a new right, should enter the House when the legislative term was almost half expired. As this last consideration is not in principle unimportant as regards the Constitution, so also out of consideration for the new territories and for the importance of their union with the former monarchy it appears to be urgently required that the admission of these territories to the representation should commence with a new legislative period. The feeling of complete equality and coherence of the new with the old provinces will certainly be increased, and thereby at the same time their internal fusion be facilitated, if the reception of the representatives of the new provinces into the representative system should give rise to a complete renewal of the Legislature. Above all, it corresponds with the importance of the new development entered upon by the Prussian State in the extension of territory it has acquired that this new phase should be marked by the convocation of a new representation of the whole Prussian people from all the portions of which the monarchy now consists. We believe it, therefore, to be our duty humbly to advise your Majesty to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies in virtue of Article 51 of the Constitution, in order that the first elections in the newly acquired territories, and fresh elections in the old, may be held without delay. For that purpose we submit to your Majesty the annexed ordinance dissolting the Chamber of Deputies, and pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to execute the same."

The report is signed by all the Ministers.

NONCONFORMISTS AND THE CHURCH.

(From the Guardian.)

THE debate at the Congress, taken altogether, failed somewhat to measure justly the size of its theme. Surely nothing but an imperfect appreciation of the question could dictate the hope that any alterations in detail—such as withdrawing or modifying words in certain services, organising new orders of lay helpers, authorising somewhat more of variety in prayers, ritual, &c.—would do much one way or the other. Dissent is too grave and great a fact in England to be disturbed by expedients like these. Its adherents, taken altogether, are nearly as many as are Churchmen; its wealth and influence, at any rate in many important political centres, nearly equal; its energy and aggressiveness not inferior; and its several elements have a kind of practical cohesion which is hardly sufficiently noted by Churchmen. Dissenting ministers, no matter what their denomination, find, with some few obvious exceptions, no difficulty in exchanging pulpits; and the lay dissenter (*verbo venia*) will betake himself, if out of reach of his favourite minister, to any meeting-house indifferently, but hardly to church. All this, though not ecclesiastical intercommunion—an idea which naturally is not greatly esteemed among Nonconformists as a body—amounts yet in effect to a kind of alliance offensive and defensive amongst them as against the Church.

We should like also to have seen it noted, and as far as may be possible explained, that English nonconformity is, on the whole, a fact unique in the history of Christendom. The English people is a Christian people, and has a national Christian Church. Yet from that Church nearly one half of that people is alien. In other parts of Christendom there is much neglect, much rejection of religion altogether—more, perhaps, than in England; but there is, take it all in all, no such phenomenon as the present religious state of England presents.

If we were bidden for our own part to name special reasons why this fact is as it is, we should point first to the eccentricities and inconsistencies of some of the clergy, and to the really irrational violence of Church parties. As a matter of fact, the Church presents to the eye of a critical Nonconformist not a great and comprehensive institution, recognising, providing for, yet authoritatively restraining, the inevitable diversities of human tastes, wants, and opinions; but that of a community seamed and split by apparently irreconcilable factions, whose divergences threaten disruption. The history of Dissent, its origin and growth, must, as was properly insisted upon at the Congress, always forbid us to use harsh language towards individual Dissenters. Why has the Church lost her hold upon the people, upon the institutions of the country, so far as she has done so? Simply because she has allowed the population to outgrow her. She has left in times past much ground unoccupied, which it was her mission and her duty to cover. The various Acts of Parliament of which we have to complain—Burial Bills, Marriage and Registration Laws, &c.—are but attempts on the part of the Legislature to obtain the discharge in some way or other of functions which the Church, had she adequately fulfilled them, would easily have kept always, as she had them already, in her own hands. So, too, the people became Dissenters principally because the Church neglected them. Nor may we overlook the manifest fact that God has been pleased, in the dearth, through our slackness, of regular means of grace, to bless visibly the irregular and unauthorised means which our people have provided for themselves. There are many who have in the meeting-house had their conscience awakened and their heart touched for the first time; who have found there all the religious comfort, all the devotional fervour they have ever known; who have acquired there their self-mastery and their knowledge of revealed truth—imperfect, no doubt, but real. Then there are thousands of hereditary Dissenters—who have been trained up as Dissenters by those in whom they naturally and properly trust. Can we call peremptorily on such to forsake their old associations and to join the Church? They will do so when they behold in the Church a more intense religious life than they find in their sect; more self-sacrificing zeal, more unity of spirit, more self-evident tokens of a higher sanctity, authority, and truth. Unless and until these irresistibly appear, the better class of our Dissenters neither can, nor will, nor even ought to be expected to, conform.

THE USES OF THE GLADIOLUS.

THIS noble autumn flower, now in its best bloom, gets scarcely any attention with us in proportion to its merits. This fact is the more vividly impressed upon us from having recently visited the great gladiolus grounds of M. Souchet at Fontainebleau, twenty acres in extent. He is the largest grower in the world, and his grounds exhibit the newest and the oldest varieties, in the finest condition. They present, of course, a magnificent spectacle, though quite isolated from any relieving objects except their own leaves, and the contemplation of their beauty in this position has set us thinking as to the valuable aid they will afford in our pleasure-grounds and flower-gardens.

Perhaps one of the best recommendations of this fine bulb is that its spike continues to open long after it is cut, and blooms in a vase of water as freely as in the open garden. We have never seen anything more beautiful or effective than large Sèvres vases filled with the spikes of the finer varieties in M. Souchet's house. Many of his varieties grow five feet or more high, and when cutting them a yard or more of the spike is preserved, and no arrangement is needed except to insert their bases in the mouth of the vase, and allow their heads to spread widely forth, placing a few branches of evergreens, or any green matter at hand, among the stems, just to give them a little relief. There is no one kind of flower that could make such a noble combination, and the effect within the cool, thick-walled French house, on those hot days which we have recently experienced, was of the highest character. Then we may safely say that the Gladiolus is the finest of all our flowers for indoor decoration in the autumn, its tall and noble spike entirely preventing it from being used to produce the dumpling-like effects given by dahlias and other popular flowers.

But its uses in the open air are even greater; nothing in the way of a flowering plant will prove so good for varying and giving a more graceful and bold character to the flower garden. One reason, probably, why it is not oftener well employed with us is that it rises above the low materials of which we are so fond.

Of course it may be combined with these with the best taste; but there are also many other ways in which it may be used gracefully.

It should be premised, however, that in all cases either a naturally sandy, rich, and deep light soil should be given to it, or one made so artificially. We know many stiff and sticky soils on which it would be much better to avoid its culture, and turn one's attention to things more tolerant of the soil. But the question of soil once settled, let us take the case of a bed of choice roses in some position near the house. Most probably this bed will present a somewhat disappointing aspect after the roses are past their best; and even if they continue to flower well, the peeping forth of some splendid spikes of gladioli here and there will surely not detract from their beauty. Now, to secure this most desirable end, all we have to do is to insert some bulbs of the various kinds of gladioli in the spaces between the roses in the early part of May, or thereabouts. Plant them singly here and there, and at about three or four inches deep. Take up the roots in the month of October. Need we suggest a score of other uses analogous to this? Need we say how tastefully they may be introduced just within the edge of the low choice shrubbery, or beds of valuable shrubs on the lawn? Groups of them in the centre of flower-beds would be fine; and planted thinly here and there among beds of low-growing stuff—say Saponaria, Mignonette, &c.—they would rise above these, and their effect above the surfacing flower prove very fine indeed. They may be placed in groups or rings around standard roses; they will make the most valuable groups in the garden mixed border; and finally, we may make grand beds of them by themselves, or associated with lilies or irises. Where they are grown in some quantity it is, of course, best to give them a position on a border in the kitchen or nursery garden, as the formal aspect of anything grown in quantity is not nice for a lawn; but a single bed or two of them might be brought in with fine effect, either in lawn, pleasure-ground, or flower-garden. It would be well to edge such a bed with some good and bold subject, so as to hide a little the effect of their somewhat lank and naked stems. The Gladiolus has, indeed, many good qualities and uses for our ornamental gardening; but if it merely possessed the qualities we have described as an indoor plant, it would prove worth growing for that purpose alone.—*Field.*

A RAILWAY RIG.

(From "John Skeeme, the Promoter," in All the Year Round.)

RAILWAY stock was just then commencing to look very bad indeed. On some lines the one hundred pounds stock was selling as low as fifty pounds, forty pounds, and even thirty pounds. In other companies even the debenture-holders could get no interest for their money, and in one or two instances the preference shareholders were in the same predicament. Before I had been long in the office, I saw very clearly what was the end and aim of Mr. Skeeme's working; in fact, he acknowledged it to me one day. He held a very large amount of shares in the Great Southern, and foreseeing that the system of railway account cooking could not last for ever, he wanted by degrees—little by little, so as not to attract observation—to sell out, if not all, the greater part of his stock, so that when the evil day came his loss would be comparatively small. But to do this at the prices which then ruled would be folly, therefore he was working his utmost to raise the value of the shares before he threw his own on the market. He had promised, when I first joined him, to let me into any "real good thing" that turned up, and it was in showing me how he would befriend me that I discovered the plan he had of working the oracle to his own advantage. The shares stood at sixty, and to increase their value in the market an increase of traffic or a decrease of expenses must be shown. To do the latter was impossible—or next to it—for the reason that every official on the line, from the traffic manager and secretary to the policemen and porters, were more or less the friends—and all the nominees—of the directors. I remember an instance in which it was attempted to reduce by five per cent. the salaries of all officers who received more than one hundred pounds a year, and I shall never forget the storm it raised. Long before it could be carried out the secretary of the company was inundated with letters, petitions, remonstrances, and I know not what, from all, or nearly all, the shareholders of the line. Mr. Jones, of Stoke Newington, asked whether it was just that his son (who was deputy-assistant sub-secretary, and received £150 a year for hindering the work of the office) should have his salary reduced by £7 10s., at a time when beef was elevenpence, and the best mutton thirteenpence a pound? Mr. Williamson, of Swansea, wrote to say that he considered it most infamous that his nephew should, after working hard for three years in the accountant's office, be reduced from £200 to £199; and Mrs. James, a large shareholder and extensive philanthropist, came herself to see the chairman, and told him that she would at once throw all the stock she held upon the market, if the two station-masters down the country, for whom she had got places, had their salaries reduced by £5 a year each. What could be done with such people? To reduce the expenses of the line appeared to be impossible, and, therefore, all that could be done was to increase the receipts: but how? There was a small fishing village about twenty miles from our line of railway, of which few people had ever heard, but which it was said by Mr. Skeeme and others could be turned into a very fashionable bathing-place. The local medical men were asked for statistics about the health of the place, and such returns were given that the only wonder is every old person in the three kingdoms did not immediately flock there. The place was perfection; all it wanted was a few streets, and some people to inhabit them; but, above all things it required, was a line of railway, and this the Great Southern Company proposed at once to construct. An Act of Parliament authorising a line between Seaville and a certain station on the Great Southern was very easily obtained, the more so as there was really no one to oppose it. Skeeme, having got into Parliament, worked it through himself. The shares on this new branch line were not offered to the public; they were all taken up by Mr. Skeeme himself, his friends, brother directors, and their friends—the balance, or unappropriated shares, being put down to the Great Southern Railway Company. The way in which the capital for the undertaking was provided was simple in the extreme. The amount required was something considerable—I mean considerable to the minds of those persons who had not had a financial training—something over a million and a half. About ... rd was wanted at once, and this Mr. Skeeme, a th... also chairman of the "Universal Discount being ...," as also a director of the "General and Compan... Confidence Company," very easily Universal managed. Having got me to lend my name as nominal cont...actor for the line—for it was not, perhaps, quite the ...thing that his name should appear in that transaction—I drew bills for the five hundred thousand pounds ... upon the Great Southern Railway Company, and these ...any, accepted. The accepted chairman of the comp... some to the "Universal Discount Company," of wh...ich Mr. Skeeme was chairman, others to the "G...neral and Universal Confidence Company," of wh...ich he was a director, and they were discounted at a very respectable figure. With this money the line was commenced, and when a certain po...tion of it was finished debentures were offered to the public at something like thirty-eight pounds in cash for one hundred pounds worth of stock. Thus from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thous...and pounds was raised in addition to the five hundred t...housand pounds previously obtained; and as the traff...c on the line had commenced over that part that had finished, the receipts were made to swell the credit ...ide of the Great Southern Railway account. In the n...ext session of Parliament a bill for another extension line—this time towards part of a great coal district—w...as carried through, and the same process was repeated with respect to the borrowing transactions. In a...ll these little financial feats Skeeme invariably allowed me my little pickings, which in course of time amount...ed to something very respectable, and I began not on...ly to acquire wealth, but actually to get a taste for a business in which, as it appeared to me, it was alw...ays certain winning for those behind the scenes. In my army days, when I knew nothing of business, I should have compared my new gains to playing with loaded dice. We had, in the course of three years, two branch lines at work, both of which were so made to show a profit in the accounts, and to swell the traffic receipts, that our shares soon began to move upwards. Thus we carefully published every month in the newspapers that our traffic receipts, for instance, in July, were nine thousand four hundred and eighty-seven pounds four shillings and twopence, which, as compared with those of July in the previous year, being eight thousand one hundred and ten pounds six shillings and fourpence, or in July of the year before that again, being six thousand and nine pounds nineteen shillings and a penny—facts which no one could dispute. The figures thus shown were quite correct, and the comparison made was perfectly true. But what we did not think it worth while to enlighten the public upon was the fact that for every ten pounds of increased receipt we had—what with discount paid for bills, premiums and debentures, and all the various losses incidental upon raising money at ruinous rates—sunk for ever at least two thousand pounds of capital, which had gone where last year's snow was. In this way the shares in the Great Southern rose higher and higher, and as I had invested money—lent me by Skeeme—in purchasing the shares at forty, which I now sold at fifty-five, fifty-eight, and sixty, the speculation turned out by no means a bad one. All this time Skeeme must have been rolling up money very fast. From holding many thousand pounds-worth of Great Southern scrip, he had now reduced the amount he held to a mere trifle, and all he sold were parted with at a premium. His property in the Seville and Coaltown Junction lines he quietly "obliged" the Great Southern with. The process was not difficult. At a board meeting he and three or four other directors who were shareholders in those branch undertakings, would ask their own leave that the shares should be bought; and upon their own consent being given, they entered the transaction in the minute-book, and ratified the proceedings at the next Board meeting. That is what the inventor of the process named "making things pleasant." Mr. Skeeme is no longer chairman of the Great Southern Railway. Soon after the little transactions I have noted in this paper, his health compelled him to retire from business, although he still retains his seat upon the direction of the "Universal Discount Company." He is now a very wealthy man.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TO-DAY being a public holiday no business was transacted at the Custom House.

Morgan, Brothers, tobacco circular of October 1st, is as follows:—

The market for American growths during the past month has presented a more decided tendency than for some time past, arising from shippers having expressed their disapproval of the prices realised on parcels sold here compared to the current rates obtainable in New York, and also from the unfavourable advices as to the prospect of the growing crops in most of the tobacco growing districts of the States, which not only assert that a small crop will be obtained, but that it will be extremely poor in quality. From Clarkeville we hear: "Our crop of tobacco is suffering severely from the drought, not growing, and much of it is ripening and firing in the fields before it is anything like matured. The weather is very unseasonable, being quite cool. The general impression now is, that not more than one-half of last year's crop can possibly be made, and most of that must be inferior; many reviews have consequently sold at an advance of 2¼ cents to 7 cents over prices of three and six weeks ago."

In Continental and other growths there has been a fair business transacted. Imports—2329 hogsheads. Deliveries—966 hogsheads, against 1113 hogsheads in the corresponding month of last year.

Stock—22,484 hogsheads against 25,076 hogsheads in 1866, 20,534 hogsheads in 1865, 17,649 hogsheads in 1864, 17,020 hogsheads in 1863, and 22,273 hogsheads in 1862.

Virginia.—Of the old imports of strips the market is now bare, the remaining portion having been placed. In leaf we have again to report a moderate inquiry for colonry parcels; holders show no inclination to sell but at considerably advanced prices.

Kentucky and Missouri Leaf and Strips.—There has been an increased inquiry for both descriptions, resulting in sales of the former, of selected heavy classes for export, and also in medium and ordinary parcels for the trade, and in the latter the sales have comprised selections of fine quality, at full prices, also some few parcels at current rates. In consequence of the late unfavourable advices, holders show less disposition to meet the views of buyers.

Maryland and Ohio.—The stock of the former now on sale comprises chiefly brown and ordinary classes, which are difficult to place, whilst coloury sorts are much wanted, but not to be had. In the latter there is nothing doing.

Havannah Cigars.—Of fair quality have sold freely, but the unsuitable character of the bulk of the stock affords but a poor assortment.

Havannah Tobacco.—None offering; the inquiries are only for fine leafy descriptions.

Manila Cheroots and Cigars.—Of the former there are but few on sale; of the latter, there has been rather more business done.

Negrohead is but little enquired for.

Cavendish.—A large business done; prices may be considered firmer for good quality.

American and Mixed Stalks.—In moderate demand.

Smalls.—Difficult to place.

"SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE."—POSITIVISM.—A very valuable and true communication to the Church Congress at Wolverhampton having for its text "Science and the Bible," ought to be read by everyone who does not wish for an end, in this our England, to all morality, civilization, domestic happiness, and religion. For, of a verity, what with Mormonism a kind of fashion, and Positivism (socially as bad) asserting its high and self-sufficient logic, and sensation novels, not much better, turned out by the dozen, like young pigs, each to wallow in its own mire,—the rising generation of readers are in a fair way of becoming all Socialists or Deists. Professor Owen, it is instructive to see, has "tried a fall" with the Positivists this month, and stands up for the Bible and the wisdom of St. Paul. Professor Bain holds still in the congregation of "Positivists" that there is such a thing as a human soul, or life separate from chemical and material changes. Max Muller is of a belief that all languages go back to that original one that must have been spoken by Abraham and Abel and Adam; and if the record in Genesis be not entirely in accord with the modern science of scholastic hypothesis, it is a record, whether written by Samuel or Moses, in no way incompatible with the various sciences—a record, in a word, that explains the facts of science better than any other. Agassiz, in America (as great as Owen), disbelieves all, or much, that the "Positivists," Darwins, and Huxleys, have assumed to shake the Mosaic record; so that if they still boast of ancestors of the monkey tribe for man, they are now almost alone in that salubrious and far-reaching crotchet. Darwin's book is entirely disbelieved on the Continent, and, like the flashy, one-sided leading articles here on the Newton and Pascal controversy, the French still this week laugh at us for these and the Duguesclin episode. We have "nothing in the papers," and men talk empty nothings about such nothing; but *ex nihilo, &c.* These nihilists and "sensation" novelists, however, never fail to praise "Positivism," or quote second-hand as gospel the crotchets that destroy religion, morality, civilisation, human responsibility; but there must be a market for such teachings.—A PHYSICIAN.

OH!—The Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington, says:—As a statistical fact, 90 per cent. of smoking young men are irreligious, and if they are brought under serious impressions, they are in danger of losing them if they continue to smoke.

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THE CONCORDAT IN AUSTRIA.

The Common Council of Vienna have unanimously agreed to the following address to the Emperor, in reply to the lengthy document advocating the retention of the Concordat recently submitted to his Majesty by twenty-five Austrian Bishops:—

"Your Majesty,—The population of Vienna has read with painful surprise the address which twenty-five bishops of the countries represented in the Reichsrath have forwarded to your Majesty.

"This feeling could not but be increased to an extent the respect due to your Majesty forbids us to express in words, when we read the passage of the address referring to the reform endeavouring to be effected in national schools.

"That passage runs—'It is the principles of religion and morality that are attacked. The main point is, that the schools shall be transformed to make propaganda of unbelief. The first and most important service of the teacher is to render himself available for this purpose. The more insolently he contemns religion and moral reverence, the more worthy he is of promotion. In order to have such instruments at command in sufficient numbers, teacher schools are to be established calculated to instruct their pupils in slighting everything high and holy. People are well aware that it is impossible to carry out such plans at one blow throughout the whole extent of a great empire, but they want the right to put them in force recognised, and intend then to make the beginning where circumstances are favourable.'

"Everyone who read these words could not fail to be at once convinced that they referred to the intended establishment of a Teachers' Educational Institute by the Corporation of Vienna. For months past the Corporation has been endeavouring to establish an institute where the teachers of the national schools should be educated up to higher scientific and tutorial capabilities; for months past the Corporation has tried to obtain the admission of its legal right to establish such an institute, and cannot succeed in so doing. In organs of your Majesty's Government it has been plainly stated that the obstacle to the opening of the establishment was rooted in the question of creed.

"The address of the twenty-five bishops further expressly maintains that the Concordat is opposed to the realisation of these projects.

"Now, however, that the Corporation of Vienna is the only public body in the whole empire that intends to establish a Teachers' Educational Institute to which the question of creed is opposed as an obstacle, it becomes impossible to doubt that this Corporation is referred to in the sentences above quoted.

"Your Majesty, our efforts for the education of competent teachers have—we may say with thorough satisfaction—found the warmest assent and recognition in all circles of the population represented by us. The effect of that excitement the address of the Bishops has called forth has penetrated all the further and more deeply.

"We should ill comprehend our mission as representatives of this Corporation were we to accept the contents of that address with indifference—were we not elevated by our consciousness of right to protest emphatically and solemnly before the same lofty authority; where the accusations hurled against us have responded—were we not at once to come before your Majesty, and with all respect, but, at the same time, with that candour which alone imparts value to an expression of opinion, to declare, the complaints raised against the Corporation of Vienna are entirely at variance with the truth; are, in fact, false accusations.

"Far be from us the desire to justify ourselves before your Majesty. We should fear to violate the sacred Majesty of the Crown were we for one moment to give ourselves up to the idea that suspicions and false accusations could ever influence your Majesty's mind and heart. We are all the more confident in this belief, because the complaints proceed from persons called by their sacred office not to excite but to appease, not to inflame but to pacify. The very disproportion between these false accusations and the sanctity of the office clearly shows that the complaints hurled against us are not the proceeds of a vocation dedicated to God, but the offspring of earthly passion. Although, however, we desire and wish no justification, yet we cannot divest ourselves of the duty of laying our decisive protest before the Throne, in order that the insult we have suffered may not damage us in the esteem of your Majesty and our fellow citizens, and in our own self-respect, and in order that atonement may be made to deeply-injured truth.

"No, your Majesty. We will not base our Teachers' Educational Institute upon the idea of 'educating its pupils to deride everything high and holy.' Nothing is farther from our minds than the intention of bringing up teachers 'who boldly despise religion and moral reverence.'

"It is true that we are forced altogether to reject that unblessed idea of the Bishop's address which associates the meaning of religion and morality exclusively with Catholicism, for to adopt that doctrine would be to stigmatise all other creeds as immoral. But as this Corporation represents the population, without difference of religion, so does it also contain among its members men of every creed who work in unison for the moral objects of the school, and cannot allow any statement to pass unchallenged that might interfere with the agreement of the creeds.

"We entreat your Majesty to cast a glance upon the persons called by the confidence of their fellow-citizens to represent the city of Vienna. They are men whose existence is rooted in their families, whose thoughts, efforts, and acts are penetrated by that moral consecration which affection for wife and child, above anything, inspires. What! We ourselves should poison our own existence? We should hand over our children—our happiness and our future—to teachers who, devoid of religion and morality, corrupted these dear beings for our sorrow, our injury, and our shame? Such an accusation is so utterly divested of all common sense, that nothing but the blind hatred of childless men, frozen up in the barren circle of their own individuality, could have been able to imagine it; it cannot be believed by anyone whose mind has retained clearness of judgment.

"We ask your Majesty to examine into and prove the proceedings of this Corporation with regard to the school, and then to say whether one single fact in our past career affords ground for the accusation that we desire to transform the school for the propaganda of unbelief; whether, on the other hand, we have not done everything in our power to promote religion and morality in tuition.

"We entreat your Majesty further to cast your eye over the statutes we have drawn up for the intended institute, when it will immediately be perceived, from the regulations themselves, how baseless and false are the accusations raised against us. We demand from every pupil express evidence as to the continued enjoyment of the religious instruction consonant with his creed; we subject the pupils to severe discipline; we intend to place them under a course of instruction containing all the elements of cultivation.

"Our educational programme is a programme of science, which is not bound to any particular creed, but is based upon, and places upon an equality with itself, every religion recognised by the State and equally enjoying the protection of your Majesty. Science admits of no mixture with questions of creed, which only disturb its nature and its value. But in our country, in the empire over which your Majesty's sceptre rules, it would be dangerous to allow such disturbing elements room to exist.

"The recollection of a period of disaster still overshadows our memory, and we feel strongly that the knowledge and ability of our sons, now ripening towards manhood, guarantee the maintenance of the State in the future.

"Therefore, with the most moral of feelings—that of co-responsibility for the security of the future—we will understand, at least so far as our sphere of action extends, to procure for our children an improved education, which shall enable them, armed with the weapons of the mind, to stand upright and victorious in contact with peoples most fully developed in cultivation, whether in peaceful emulation, or, if it must be, in serious contest.

"With the strong and hopeful anticipation of finding your Majesty at one in this matter with your people, the ever-fresh source of all State power, we venture respectfully to lay this free-spoken address at the foot of the Throne, and to exclaim, in patriotic devotion, God preserve, God bless your Majesty!"

The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to the Prince Archbishop Raucher, in reply to the address of the Austrian Prelates respecting the Concordat. The letter is as follows:—

"The address forwarded to me by the Archbishops and Bishops I have handed over to my responsible Ministry. I willingly appreciate the pastoral zeal and the well-meaning intentions which made it appear to the Bishops to be a matter of conscience to stand forward again, as in 1849 and in 1861, with a solemn declaration in favour of the preservation of the rights and interests of the Catholic Church. Yet I must complain that, instead of supporting, in accordance with my wishes, the earnest endeavours of the Government in Church questions, and instead of advancing their most pressing solution in a spirit of mutual conciliation, the Bishops have preferred to increase the difficulties of the task at a time when, as they themselves correctly remark, unity is so necessary to us; when it is so urgently enjoined upon us not to add to the cause of dissension and complaints. I trust that the Bishops will be convinced that I shall at all times protect and shelter the Church; but I trust that they will also remember the duties which I, as a constitutional ruler, have to perform."

DISSENTING CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION.

The Congregational Union closed its autumnal session in the hall of the Cavendish-street School, Manchester, with a conference on the question of popular education. Mr. E. Baines, M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance of ministers and others.

Mr. Baines, M.P., delivered the opening address, in which he reviewed the whole subject. He said that if he could not flatter himself that they would be unanimous on a question which so divides opinion in the civilised world, he had the comfort at least of knowing that there is not, and never has been, the slightest difference of opinion as to the value of the object in view, namely, the education, the universal education, and the best possible education of the people of England. (Hear, hear.) They wished to take their fair share as a religious body with other religious bodies in a work of benevolence, and as citizens with their fellow-citizens in a work of patriotism. They must govern their conduct by facts and experience as well as by sacred principles. To violate any sacred principle would be unworthy of them as Christians; but to shut their eyes to experience would expose them to ridicule. There were many recommendations which appeared to him great, substantial and invaluable, that had seemed to justify their reliance on the voluntary and religious system. But it was impossible to deny that it had also some great defects; the support of the schools was irregular and often inadequate; they were under no efficient inspection; many of the teachers were imperfectly trained; the school buildings were inferior; the school apparatus was scanty. In short, the purely voluntary system, which had done such immense service in former years, was obviously overmatched and undermined. (Hear, hear.) A well-principled and gallant struggle was carried on under all these disadvantages for twenty years. It was for them to say whether it should still be continued, or whether they felt that adherence to the same system would defeat their own object by diminishing their power to aid in the education of the people. Public opinion had undoubtedly become less favourable to their views, and he thought was running, more strongly than wisely, in an exactly opposite direction. Their organs of the periodical press no longer supported the cause of voluntary education. Their able and distinguished friend, Mr. Miall, who upheld it as a member of the Duke of Newcastle's Commission on Popular Education, had told the constituency for whose suffrages he is a candidate that as a practical politician he must bow to forces which he cannot withstand. The constitution of England had been changed. The education of those who were now introduced in such numbers to political privileges and to great influence in the choice of our law-makers was a matter of pressing necessity for the safety of the empire. The working classes were eager to enjoy these benefits. (Hear, hear.) Their principle as voluntaries had made them jealous of Government interference and control in education; but the more popular the basis of the Government was the nearer it would approach to a voluntary character and agency, and therefore to their own position. It was a principle of Nonconformity that they ought not to accept Government money for the teaching of religion; but it must be remembered that the work of day schools was directly and mainly that of secular education. They supplemented the secular by religious instruction. He had himself thought differently, as did many other Nonconformists, but he was now disposed to think that he and they had overstrained a religious scruple. (Applause.) There were many things in which they incidentally and unavoidably acquiesced—arrangements that involved, if rigidly scrutinized, an infringement of their Nonconformist principle. Ought they to cripple and destroy their schools rather than accept those payments? He honoured the motives of those who replied in the affirmative; but his own deliberate and revised judgment answered in the negative. (Applause.) Their own subscriptions paid much more than that part of the expense which is entailed by the religious instruction; and he thought they might properly receive aid, out of the taxes to which they had contributed, for the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic, to the children of their poorer fellow countrymen. (Cheers.) There was no doubt that the intention of the minutes of Council was to aid only schools in which religious instruction was given, and a school that was purely secular in its supporters and its teachings would be denied a grant. The Royal Commission of 1858 recommended to add to the schools already admitted to public grants any "school which shall have been registered at the office of the Privy Council, on the report of the inspector, as an elementary school for the education of the poor," and which "shall be certified by the inspector to be healthy, and properly drained and ventilated, and supplied with offices; and of which the principal schoolroom shall contain at least eight square feet of superficial area for each child in average daily attendance. If this recommendation were acted upon, it would not only remove the scruples to which he had just referred, but probably lead to the establishment of many new schools, to the benefit of the country. The following seemed to him to be the principles which should guide legislation expressly both positively and negatively:—1. To encourage and stimulate education by all means consistent with freedom, but not to force it by penalties and police—the agencies of despotism. 2. To utilise the vast educational machinery now existing, and not wantonly to sweep it away; to co-operate with the tried friends of education, and not to provoke their opposition. 3. To aid impartially all good schools, and neither to compel nor prohibit religious instruction. 4. To maintain an efficient inspection of aided schools, and to pay only for the ascertained results of their work. 5. To allow free scope for the action of individuals and communities in regard to schools, and not to establish a rigid system, either governmental or municipal. 6. To stimulate the performances of parental duty, and the voluntary zeal of the benevolent, and not to establish schools wholly supported by rates or taxes. 7. To adopt rules with regard to juvenile labour, both in trade and agriculture, which will at once protect the physical health of the children, and prolong the period of education. In accordance with these views, he thought it would be right to maintain the existing Parliamentary system, which rests on the basis of voluntary and religious action, combined with the State-aid; but to liberalise and extend it by admitting secular schools to receive grants, and by so modifying the conditions of assistance as to enable the smaller and poorer parishes to obtain help. He could not withhold his support from the bill of Mr. H. Austin Bruce, promoted by the Education Aid Committee of Manchester, which proposed that the ratepayers of a borough or parish, if they express their deliberate wish by a large majority, should be empowered to aid or even to establish schools by public rates. To another measure he gave his hearty approbation, namely, the extension of the principle of the Factory Act to other trades and to agriculture. Its working had been so admirable and unexceptionable that it had become truly voluntary. It might be that we should have a cry for a great national system supported by rates, managed by municipal or parish committees, and sweeping away or absorbing and secularising all our present schools. He should deplore the adoption of such a system as national. He should deplore it because it would necessarily banish from our schools the highest element of education, the strongest, yet gentlest instrument for the moulding of character, the best security for the greatness and goodness of a nation, viz., religion.

Mr. S. Morley thought the true wisdom of Englishmen was to lessen rather than to increase the functions of the Government, and that the education of the people would be best conducted by the people themselves. However, he admitted the facts were against him. How gentlemen who knew what parochial and corporation committees were could think of handing over education to such men, was among the greatest marvels of the day. He had come to the conclusion that if he was to continue in close, earnest, practical co-operation with the work of education they must alter their course. He made that admission with the greatest possible pain. He believed that an education distinct and apart from religion was not worth the acceptance of the people.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan said they were all agreed that education should be religious; the sole question was how to accomplish that in connection with the other branch of education. The New Testament was to the same effect as the Old—that children should be trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. But they had to do with a community where, however they might strive to awaken in the parental mind the obligation that was indicated, they felt that it was beyond their power. Thence it had become necessary that society should endeavour to supply the lack of parental service in that direction. He did not see how they were to make a permissive system harmonise with one that should be founded on denominational principles. His feeling was that they were shut up to this alternative, to go for a local system or to stop just where they were. And he was strongly impressed that they would be obliged to go for a local system. He could not hope for a wholesome condition of popular education in this country so long as something like three-fourths of it would go into the hands of men who would be sure to make use of it for superstitious and priestly purposes, and he should not be afraid of a system of local rates.

The discussion was continued by the Rev. Dr. Massie, the Rev. Dr. Campell, the Rev. J. G. Rogers, the Rev. Dr. Halley, Mr. Sidebottom, the Rev. Dr. Tritton, Mr. John Fish, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Joseph Spencer, the Rev. G. B. Johnston, and the Rev. G. W. Conder.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THE TRIBES GOING UP TO JERUSALEM.

We may form a conception of the outward aspect of these journeyings from all that we have read of the eastern caravans as practised at this day for religion or trade, and the mediæval pilgrimages to Palestine or to the popular saints of Christendom. Several days would be consumed on the journey out and home, for the more distant inhabitants, beside the seven or eight which the festival lasted, so that parties would journey with preconcerted arrangements and in organised bands—neighbours and friends from the same town and district, "the kinsfolk and acquaintance," of the Gospel narrative, being fellow-travellers. As they carried with them tents for their lodging by night, and all their necessaries, there would be a considerable amount of baggage, and whatever arrangements might be needed for their accommodation would be deveoped, both in the ca.pital and on the road, by long-established customl

If we could imagine ourselves on the towering summit of Hermon, overlooking the entire scene—as a popular writer on Hindostan graphically places the spectator on the summit of the Himalayas, taking a bird's-eye view of the whole peninsula—we should observe the various trains of wayfarers at different points, north, south, east, and west of the land; some fording the Jordan, some threading the valleys, some climbing the steep, and all converging to one spot, reviving their spirits as they catch a nearer and nearer view on every successive eminence they reach of their sacred city and its majestic temple. If we were sufficiently near them to hear, we might find some beguiling the road by such devices as the old English poet describes with his Canterbury pilgrims, but the more devout would be reciting the words of one of the songs of Zion.

This picture, conceived in its normal idea and according to the Divine intention, is exceedingly beautiful and captivating to the imagination. A scene of saintly pilgrims going up from all sides of a Holy Land to worship and serve the Creator in a sacred city with all the tokens of religious gladness, leaving the defence of their houses and lands to their Heavenly King, according to his special promise, approaching from the more distant borders to assist in, and, as it were, to have a nearer view of, and to perpetuate the symbolic ritual of a half-disclosed revelation, until the fulness of time and the Messiah should arrive, just as they had once of old assembled round the awful mount to hear the first utterance of the Law, is indeed divine. Of course we have to make large deductions from this ideal, on the score of human imperfection, in contemplating this scene as it must have been exhibited in actual fact. We must conceive the men of that dispensation just as we conceive the men of this, having spiritual motives and desires in varying degrees, from the highest to none at all, and such as we have to take into account if we would correctly realise those ancient festivals. For instance, great gatherings of this kind, besides their principal aim, meet a natural want and inclination, of most people. Various objects combine to swell the number of celebrants; it is the meeting time of friends, and the seasons as they come round become a recognised period for social enjoyment, in a way we can well understand when we think of all the great holiday times among ourselves, which owe their origin to religious festivals, and are so largely accompanied with religious observances.

There is always a tendency in men to gather where they find others gathering, and if everybody is expected everybody will be there. Then there is the natural wish of the young, which could be gratified on such occasions, to visit the metropolis of their country, as well as a curiosity to see the imposing rites of their religion carried out on the only spot where they could be witnessed. Many, too, would reserve for such occasions any particular sacrifices they might be called on to offer for individual and family reasons. Again, such meetings would be often convenient for the purposes of business, which could be transacted in the intervals of the sacred services; for each day of the festival was not to be kept as a Sabbath, though some of them were; and men would often defer their business journeys to these occasions, which came round with sufficient frequency, and afforded mutual protection as well as society on the road. Those great gatherings in modern times, and especially on the Continent, called fairs, illustrate this tendency. Then, too, there would be thus afforded an opportunity for the influential men of the nation to consult on matters of public interest; for we must remember that the Hebrews had no representative system like ours; and we might well anticipate something analogous to our Parliamentary season, when the presence of the leading people in the capital becomes an opportunity of conferences and meetings of all kinds, public, religious, and social.—*Dr. Guthrie's Sunday Magazine.*

MEMORIES OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

Is it forgotten? Is it faded to a sad dream, except with those who actually took part in it, that war waged with disaster as much as with the armed foe? That war in which, to the eternal glory of English courage, the heroism and endurance were proved equal to the heroism of action; and boys, and men, and aged warriors alike showed their willingness not only to die fighting for their country, but to die miserably, tediously, obscurely, for their country—without either murmur or appeal. When beardless boys, taken from luxurious homes, served in the trenches and camped in wreaths of snow, and bore the awful change with eager gallantry; till mothers made childless knew when the tidings reached them, that those they had so fondly cradled and so tenderly reared had perished, killed—but not conquered—by the hardships of that war.

Are the names but names now, of strange far-away places known to us only by maps and sketches, where the best blood of England reddened the streams, or sank in the alien earth? Are they vanished like the thirst that was quenched in the Bulganac river, after that burning and dreary march, prelude to the war of the morrow; when men stood gazing on the rugged and precipitous heights that crowned its banks, and on the roots of willows mowed down in a bitter harvest to prevent shelter or concealment of a foe, while three hundred yards of fire blazed in the distance from the quiet village of Bouliohi?

Is Alma but a vague melodious sound? where, fording that unknown river, and marching straight into batteries held to be impregnable, we drove out five-and-forty thousand men before the sun marked three hours of time for the struggle? Do men shudder still at the tale of the ever-memorable Balaklava, when circled by a blaze of artillery, front, flank, and rear, the gallant horsemen rode to death at the word of a mistaken word of command, and left two-thirds of their number on the ground? The dull November mists of morning, in our safe English homes, never bring to musing fancy the fogs of that miserable anxious dawn at Inkermann, when those who had worked in the trenches all night were suddenly called forth from their comfortless rest in tents and on the bare ground, to charge against that overwhelming and barbaric foe, who mutilated the dead to avenge the bravery of the living?

Are our dreaming ears never haunted on safe home-pillows, by floating watch-words through the night, of the brief sad sentence spoken by dying lips, whose farewells were given so far away? "Forward, 23rd!" shouted one young voice. "Stand firm, for the honour of England and the credit of the Rifles. Firm, my men!" cried another. "Come on, 63rd," says their leader. "I will fight to the last!" is panted from the breast of the overpowered swordsman called upon to surrender. "I do not move till the battle is won!" exclaims the crippled hero who lay bleeding before Sebastopol amongst guns still directed by him against the enemy.—*The Hon. Mrs. Norton in Macmillan's Magazine for October.*

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK-DAYS.

Stations.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Saturday Trains (additional).	Sunday Trains 1	Sunday Trains 2
		am.	am.	am.	am.	noon.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	am.	pm.
Sydney	—	6 45	8 35	9. 0	10 15	12 0	1 15	2 0	3. 0	4.30	5. 0	5 30	6.30	7. 0	10 0	11.30	1 30	9. 0	5. 0
Newtown	2	6 50	8 41	..	10.21	12. 6	1.21	2. 6	3. 6	4 36	..	5 36	6.36	7. 6	10 8	11 40	..	9. 5	5. 5
Petersham	3	6 54	8 45	..	10 24	12 10	1 25	2.10	3.10	4 40	..	5.40	6 40	7 10	10 13	11 45	..	9. 9	5. 9
Ashfield	5	7. 0	8 51	..	10 30	12 16	1 31	2 16	3 16	4.46	..	5 46	6.46	7 16	10 20	11 53	..	9.16	5.15
Burwood	7	7. 6	9 0	..	10 36	12 21	1 36	2 23	3 25	4 52	..	5.52	6 52	7.23	10 27	12 0	..	9 21	5 21
Homebush	8	7 10	9. 4	9.20	10 40	..	..	2 27	..	4 55	5.20	5.57	6 57	..	10 32	12. 5	1.46	9 25	5.25
Haslem Creek	11	7 18	..	..	10 48	..	..	2 34	..	..	5.30	..	7. 4	..	10 39	..	..	9.33	5.33
Parramatta Jun. Arrival	13	7.24	..	9 39	10 54	..	..	2 38	..	..	5 38	..	7 10	..	10.48	12 20	2. 0	9 39	5 39
Ditto ....Dep	—	7 26	..	9.41	10 56	..	..	2 41	..	..	5.45	..	7.11	..	10.55	12.30	2. 2	9.41	5.41
Parramatta	14	7.30	..	9.49	11. 0	..	..	2 45	..	..	5 52	..	7.15	..	11. 0	12 40	2.13	9 46	5.46
Blacktown	21	7 58	..	10. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.10	..	..	..	..	1.11	2.38	10. 4	6. 4
Rooty Hill	25	8 14	..	10 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.19	..	..	..	..	1 30	2.45	10.16	6 16
South Creek	29	8.30	..	10 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 32	..	..	..	..	1 50	2.55	10 29	6.29
Penrith	34	8 50	..	10 39	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.47	..	..	..	..	2. 6	3. 5	10.39	6 39
Weatherboard	61	10 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9. 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackheath	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacktown Dep	21	..	..	10. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	..	..	2 38	10. 4	6. 4
Riverstone	28	..	..	10 37	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.42	..	..	..	..	..	3.10	10 26	6.26
Mulgrave	32	..	..	10 58	..	..	..	..	..	..	7. 3	..	..	..	..	..	3.25	10 39	6.39
Windsor	34	..	..	11. 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.14	..	..	..	..	..	3 33	10.47	6.47
Richmond	37	..	..	11.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.30	..	..	..	..	..	3.45	11. 0	7. 0
Fairfield	18	..	..	9.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 56	..	..	..	11 17	..	2 14	9 53	5.53
Liverpool	22	..	..	10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6. 9	..	..	..	11 42	..	2 26	10. 6	6. 6
Campbelltown	34	..	..	10.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 39	..	..	..	12 15	..	2 55	10 38	6.38
Menangle	40	..	..	10.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 56	..	..	..	12 35	..	3.10	10 55	..
Picton	53	..	..	11 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.26	..
Mittagong	77	..	..	1.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.35	..
Bowral	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 45	..
Sutton Forest	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. 5	..

UP TRAINS.—WEEK-DAYS.

Stations.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Saturday	Sunday 1	Sunday 2
		am.	am.	am.	am.	am	am.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm	pm.	pm.	pm	am.	pm.
Sutton Forest	—	..	3.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 30
Bowral	6	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 40
Mittagong	9	..	4 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	3. 0
Picton	33	..	5 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. 0	..	..	..	..	..	4. 0
Menangle	46	..	5 54	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 28	..	..	..	6 15	..	4.28
Campbelltown	52	..	..	..	7 54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 45	..	..	..	7. 0	8.45	4 45
Liverpool	64	..	..	..	8 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 13	..	..	..	7.29	9.14	5 14
Fairfield	68	..	..	..	8.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.22	..	..	..	7.38	9.23	5 22
Richmond	—	..	..	..	7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.44	..	..	..	6 10	7.45	3 45
Windsor	3	..	..	..	7 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. 0	..	..	..	6.25	8. 0	4. 0
Mulgrave	5	..	..	..	7 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 10	..	..	..	6 35	8.10	4 10
Riverstone	9	..	..	..	7 56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 31	..	..	..	6 56	8 31	4 31
Blacktown	16	..	..	..	8 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5. 3	..	..	..	7.25	9. 0	5. 0
Blackheath	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weatherboard	11	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penrith	38	3 0	5 45	..	7 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	..	6.50	8.35	4 35
South Creek	43	3 25	..	..	7 58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.48	..	..	..	7. 3	8.48	5 48
Rooty Hill	47	3 42	..	..	8 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 57	..	..	..	7.12	8.57	4 57
Blacktown	51	4. 0	..	..	8.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 10	..	..	..	7.25	9· 6	5· 6
Parramatta	58	4 25	6.50	7 50	8.38	..	11 15	..	..	3. 0	..	..	5.28	..	..	8.30	7.40	9.27	5.27
Parramatta Jun. Arrival	73	4 35	..	7 54	8 43	..	11·19	..	..	3. 4	..	..	5.32	..	..	8.32	..	9.32	5.32
Ditto ....Dep		4.50	6 55	7 55	8 48	..	11 21	..	..	3. 5	..	..	5 36	..	..	8.34	..	9.37	5.37
Haslem Creek	75	..	..	8 3	..	..	11 27	..	..	3.13	..	..	..	..	..	8.43	..	9.46	5.46
Homebush	78	..	..	8.10	9. 3	9. 7	11 35	..	..	3 22	..	4 57	5.56	6. 0	..	8 50	..	9.54	5.54
Burwood	79	5 19	..	8 14	..	9 11	11 39	12 30	2. 0	3 26	4. 0	5 0	..	6. 4	7.47	8 54	..	9.59	5.59
Ashfield	81	5 25	..	8 20	..	9 16	11 45	12 35	2. 5	3 32	4. 5	5. 5	..	6. 9	7.32	8.58	..	10. 5	6. 5
Petersham	83	..	..	8 26	..	9 21	11 51	12 40	2.10	3.38	4.10	5 10	..	6.14	7.37	9. 3	..	10 11	6.11
Newtown	84	5 35	..	8.33	..	9 26	11 55	12 45	2.15	3 41	4 15	5 15	..	6.19	7.42	9. 7	..	10.15	6.15
Sydney	86	5 45	7.20	8 40	9.23	9 34	12. 5	12 55	2 25	3.47	4.25	5.25	6.20	6.29	7.52	9.15	8.15	10·23	6 23

SUBURBAN LINES.

SYDNEY TO HOMEBUSH AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Stations.	Distance miles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Sunday Trains 1	Sunday Trains 2
		am.	am	am	noon	pm.	pm	pm	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm	pm.	am.	pm.
Sydney	—	6 45	8 35	10 15	12 0	1 15	2. 0	3. 0	4 30	5 30	6 30	7. 0	10. 0	11 30	9. 0	5. 0
Newtown	2	6 50	8.41	10 21	12 6	1 21	2 6	3. 6	4 36	5 36	6 36	7. 6	10 8	11 40	9. 5	5. 5
Petersham	3	6 54	8 45	10 24	12 10	1.25	2 10	3.10	4.40	5.40	6 40	7.10	10.13	11 45	9. 9	5. 9
Ashfield	5	7. 0	8 51	10 30	12 16	1 31	2.16	3 16	4 46	5.46	6 46	7.16	10.20	11 53	9.15	5.15
Burwood	7	7. 6	9 0	10 36	12.21	1 36	2.23	3.23	4 52	5 53	6 52	7 23	10 27	12. 0	9.21	5 21
Homebush	8	7.10	9. 4	10 40	..	..	2.27	..	4.55	5 57	6.57	..	10 32	12. 5	9.25	5.25

HOMEBUSH TO SYDNEY AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Stations.	Distance miles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Sunday Trains 1	Sunday Trains 2
		am.	am.	am.	am.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	am.	pm.
Homebush	—	..	8 10	9 7	11.35	..	..	3.22	..	4.57	6 0	..	8.50	9.54	5 54
Burwood	1	5 18	8 14	9 11	11 39	12 30	2 0	3.26	4. 0	5. 0	6. 4	7 27	8 51	9.59	5.59
Ashfield	3	5 25	8 20	9 16	11 45	12.35	2. 5	3 32	4. 5	5 5	6. 9	7 32	8 58	10. 5	6. 5
Petersham	5	..	8 26	9.21	11.51	12 40	2 10	3.38	4.10	5 10	6.14	7 37	9. 3	10.11	6.11
Newtown	6	5.35	8 33	9 26	11.55	12.45	2.15	3 41	4.15	5 15	6.19	7 42	9. 7	10.15	6.15
Sydney	8	5 45	8 40	9 34	12 5	12 55	2.25	3 47	4.25	5.25	6 29	7 52	9.15	10.23	6 23

N.B.—On Saturdays cheap Fares at one penny per mile will be issued from Sydney to all stations, minimum rate 1s., by the Down train leaving Sydney at 1.30 p.m., available for return by the train arriving in Sydney at 8 15 p.m.

* No. 6 Down train will proceed to Homebush on Saturdays.

Trains will stop at Douglas Park, if required, ten minutes after leaving Menangle, and twenty minutes after leaving Picton.

Trains passing Haslem Creek will stop by signal only.

Trains to and from Sutton Forest will stop at Rush's Platform, Nattai, to set down and pick up passengers, if required.

Trains to and from Weatherboard will stop to set down and pick up passengers, if required, at platforms to be erected at Emu Plains, Wascoe's, Springwood, Buss's, Blue Mountain.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS.—NEWCASTLE STATION.

Stations. Trains leave—	Passengers. am	Passengers. am	Passengers. pm	Goods. am.	Sunday Passengers. am	Sunday Passengers. pm
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ....Arr	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ....Dep	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland ....Arr	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ....Dep	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
* Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 4	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS.—SINGLETON STATION.

Stations. Trains leave—	Passengers. am	Passengers. am	Passengers. pm.	Goods. pm.	Sunday Passengers. am.	Sunday Passengers. pm.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 6	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 56
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
* Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ....Arr	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland ....Dep	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ....Arr	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland ....Dep	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 5

MORPETH BRANCH.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	am	am	pm.	pm.	pm	pm	pm
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 10	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland..Arr.	8 25	..	12 47	..	2 31	4 30	..
West Maitland	..	8 35	..	12 47	2 40	..	4 30
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 35	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 45
Morpeth........Arr.	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave—	Goods. am.	Goods. pm.	Sunday Trains. am	Sunday Trains. am	Sunday Trains. pm	Sunday Trains. pm.
Morpeth	11 10	5 5	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 40
East Maitland	11 25	5 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland ......Arr.	11 42	..	8 25	..	4 30	..
West Maitland	..	5 5	..	8 35	..	4 40
East Maitland	11 30	5 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 55
Morpeth ....Arr	11 40	5 30	8 25	9 0	4 30	5 5

☞ Platforms at which passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham. * Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

The Dividend Books at the Bank of England.—In connexion with the payment of the approaching dividends at the Bank of England, a new typographical contrivance will be brought into play, calculated greatly to expedite the process, and at the same time to impart to it an extraordinary increase of precision, while it will likewise in the end effect a saving of labour. Hitherto in the dividend books the names of all the proprietors of stock as well as the amounts held by them, and every other necessary particular, have been written in on each half yearly occasion by the clerks of the establishment, and the extent of labour may be estimated when it is stated that the number of names (each being in full, with their respective amounts against them) was not less than 260,000, and that these had to be entered in three books, making a total of about 780,000. It has now been resolved to have the whole of these particulars set up in type, and an ingenious arrangement has been devised which will admit of the alterations that occur each half-year, from deaths or changes of their holdings, being effected in the stereotype plates without necessitating the use of new plates. In this way, instead of 780,000 names having to be written each half year, and the process being subject to the danger of all kinds of clerical errors, only about 46,000 typographical changes will be required, and the whole of the books will permanently possess all the clearness and exactitude to be obtained from letter-press. To the public the advantage will be considerable, as the clerks engaged in paying the dividends will be able to distinguish each account much more quickly—a consideration which, during the pressure of the first days of payment, will always be important. The idea of this improvement is understood to have originated with Mr. John Francis, the deputy accountant, well known to the public by his "History of the Bank of England;" and the mechanical skill of Mr. John Coe, of the printing department, has surmounted all the difficulties by which it was beset.—*Times.*

Ultimatum to King Theodore.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* (October 16) says:—We understand that Lord Stanley has addressed an ultimatum to King Theodore, intimating that all friendly relations with him are broken off. From this it may be inferred that no further attempt will be made to procure the release of the captives by diplomatic measures. The letter would probably be forwarded to its destination by Colonel Merewether, who left Aden on the 28th ultimo, in charge of the pioneer and reconnoitring party, consisting of 30 horse, 200 of the marine battalion, and a company of sappers. The first object will be to fix the point of debarkation, which it is now tolerably certain will be in Annesley Bay, and while the sappers are preparing it for the landing of the force, Colonel Merewether will be engaged in selecting a healthy spot for a depot, as near the sea as possible, and in reconnoitring the future line of march as far as practicable. This, it is hoped, may be effected as far as Antalo, or by the east of it. A native regiment and the 3rd Light Cavalry were to leave Bombay on the 3rd instant, a strong brigade on the 1st November, and the remainder as soon as they could be sent up. Some apprehensions are entertained that the movements of the troops will be hampered for want of carriage. It is not unlikely, however, that a moiety of the 12,000 men may be left as a reserve at the first healthy position on the highlands, and that the fighting column will be restricted to 6000 men. It appears the captives had heard from the Wagshum Gobezie, who entertained some idea of getting possession of Magdala and of the captives, including the Abuna. Should he succeed, his object was to induce the Abuna to anoint him Emperor, vice Theodore excommunicated. The captives at Magdala would probably be safe in his hands, and he might be prevailed upon to make them over to us for a consideration. The unfortunate Germans at Debra Tabor are in much greater jeopardy, and it is feared that on hearing of our hostile preparations the infuriate King may wreak his vengeance upon them and the poor ladies.

Oiling the Sea.—In our account, says the *Nautical Magazine*, of one of the gales encountered last October in the Arctic Ocean, it will be remembered that we stated the circumstances of Captain Penniman having saved his vessel, the Minerva, by pouring oil into the foaming sea. A whaleship master (which is probably Captain P.) writes to the *New York Herald* that he has followed the sea for twenty-eight years, and been master for ten years, and during that time has saved the vessel under his command twice by "oiling the sea." He says:—"That when the master of a ship cannot get out of a storm—that is, when a ship is disabled and he has to take the heft of the gale—if he has oil on board, start two or three gallons over the side of the ship. This will give the ship smooth water to the windward, and then the oil allowed to run drop by drop is all that is required, for as soon as the sea comes in contact with the oil it breaks, and the ship is in smooth water as long as the oil is allowed to run. In 1864, in the heaviest gale of wind I ever saw, I lost all my sails, then the rudder, and I know the vessel could not have ridden the sea for an hour, if I had not had oil on board. Five gallons of oil lasted me fifty-six hours, and this saved the vessel, cargo, and lives on board. Let ships of heavy tonnage have two iron tanks of forty gallons each, one on each side, with faucet so arranged that the oil can be started at any time; small vessels ten gallon tanks, and all ship's boats tanks of five gallons each, well filled, so that in case the ship founder or burn, the boats will have oil to smooth the sea in case of a gale. With these tanks of oil on board of ships and a good man for master—one who knows the laws of storms, and handles his ship so as to get it out of the centre of a storm—you will have no more foundering of good ships at sea, with the loss of many lives and of millions of money."

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands, jun.
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Bowenfels and Lithgow—Mr. J. Larter
Hartley and Little Hartley—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. B. Simpson, Camden.
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. John M'Carron
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Millers Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Moyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Wariaida—Mr. Alexander Brodie
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Scone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mrs. H. Toner
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter, and Co.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch ..	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
John Davis	9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent-streets
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road.
Mr. J. J. Cooper	Bookstall, Railway Station, Redfern.

SUBURBAN.

Mrs. Scholey........	Redfern and Glebe
P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, and Camperdown
Joseph Hinchcliffe ..	Post Office, Waterloo
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey..........	North Shore
Mr. P. M'Grath	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
W. Slocombe	Canterbury
John Croaker..........	Five Dock and Ashfield
J. Fox....	Manly Beach
Frederick Veness	Hunter's Hill
D. Alderton	Burwood.

COUNTRY.

E. Mason	Parramatta
E. Squires, ...	Penrith
George Pope, Sen. ..	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle, Berrima, Sutton Forest, and Nattai
C. A. Scrivener......	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Keating	Morpeth
J. S. Paine	Newcastle
Wm. Edward Shaw..	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.
JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. beg respectfully to inform their customers and the public, that they have an unusually large assortment of new and elegant goods suitable for the present season, their partner in London, Mr. H. Flavelle, having spent several months in Paris during the Exhibition time, embraced the opportunity of purchasing a rich and costly assortment of the goods exhibited, comprising jewellery, bracelets, brooches, necklets, and earrings, set with diamonds and other gems, stones, separate and in suites; the latter ranging up to £200.
A large assortment of fancy goods, useful and ornamental; clocks for the drawing-room, with ornaments, en suite for the mantelpiece; marble dining-room and library clocks, novelties in christening presents, new revolving stereoscopes, to contain 50 and 100 slides, Paris Exhibition views, and a large variety of other novelties too numerous to mention in the space of an advertisement.
FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-street.

TRAVELLING BAGS, with complete fittings for ladies and gentlemen, ranging up to £18.
FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO.

STERLING SILVER PLATE.
MAC DONNELL and CO. have just received, per ship Cospatrick, a selection of new and tasteful articles in sterling silver.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
and for general use. Their stock comprises:
Silver presentation claret jugs, in new and choice designs
Silver tea and coffee services
Silver butter coolers, silver cake baskets
Silver salvers, tankards, and beer mugs
Elegant dressing-cases, richly mounted in silver
Silver trowels, silver inkstands, children's mugs and bowls
Sets of silver dessert knives and forks, in cases
Silver spoons and forks, in variety.
Also,
Several dozens of silver spoons and forks, in excellent order, equal to new, at 7s 6d per ounce.
MAC DONNELL and CO.,
(late Brush and Mac Donnell)
326, George-street, Sydney.

PATENT GLASS FILTERS.—Just arrived, per Christiana Thompson. Patent Glass Table Filters, 20s and 30s each. Pocket Carbon Filters, for travellers, 10s 6d each.
A shipment of the new Magnetic Carbide Filters daily expected.
MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d Spectacles for failing sight, best convex glass, 5s invisible steel, with grooved concave lenses, 10s 6d W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-st., Sydney.

SCOTT'S FIREWORKS, made expressly for the Prince Alfred Demonstration.—Red, green, purple, and other coloured lights; sky-rockets, fitted with every description of coloured stars, gold rain, weeping willow stars, changeable stars, &c. All orders for the above must be given at once, to prevent disappointment. H. D. SMITH, Agent, 505, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES. THOMAS BARKER'S MARYLAND.
The undersigned, appointed agent for the above, is prepared to supply wholesale orders and families.
Prices on application.
C. B. ESSWORTH, Circular Quay.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian Super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
F. LASSETTER and CO.,
Beg to invite an inspection of their Show Rooms, where there will be found a large assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for the season, viz.:—

Cut glass and Bohemian flower vases	Vase, kerosene lamps
Bohemian toilet bottles	Moderator lamp
Ditto Lustres	Bronzed candlesticks and Candelabres
Cut glass water jugs	Lava card baskets and vases
Ditto ditto Claret ditto	Ladies' arm bags
Ditto ditto light wine bottles	Carriage bags
Glass candlesticks	Bronzed and other inkstands
Card plates and dishes	Writing desks and work-boxes
Glass centre pieces	

F. L. and CO. call especial attention to their stock of Electro-plate.

Tea and coffee services	Dessert ditto and forks in ditto
Swing kettles and stands	Cake baskets
Entree dishes	Toast racks
Dish covers	Pillar candlesticks
Vegetable dishes	Chamber ditto
Cruet frames	Sugar baskets
Lunch cruets	Teapots
Fish carvers	Coffee ditto.
Fish eating knives, in case	

F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS.
G. L. DE SAN and EM. DIETZ, Commission Merchants, Brussels, Belgium, supply IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.
Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass, quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

SCOTCH AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.

REDUCED TO SIXTY-FIVE SHILLINGS, complete.

WITH BOILERS, KETTLES, PANS, and PIPING.

AT F. B. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-street.

SMALL-BORE RIFLE, Kerr's, with bullet mould, &c., for SALE, cheap. No. 7, Hunter-street.

REGISTER and Half-Register GRATES Sheet Zinc, and Lath Nails. R. WYNNE, New Pitt street.

PORTLAND CEMENT and PLASTER PARIS. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS.—Butter in five minutes, 12s 6d each. 432, George-street.

FOR SALE, PATENT WATER CLOSETS J. A. BROWN, Plumber, &c., 254, Pitt-street.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All sorts of hardwood, cedar, pine, sashes, &c., at reduced rates.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE.
Woolpacks, 10¼ and 10½, side press
2 bushel striped corn sacks
Caustic soda, Muspratt's and Tennent's
Oilmen's stores, assorted
York hams
New currants—barrels, cases, and half-cases
Sperm candles, Roubaix, Price's, and Brandon's
Champion's vinegar
Eleme and Cape Raisins
Dried apples
North Wilts' cheese
W. I. Rum, 30 o.p.
Martell's brandy
Hennessey's brandy
Geneva cases and half-cases Key and JDKZ
Liverpool salt, fine, coarse and rock
Candle cotton, lamp cotton
Adelaide flour, Hart's, Magarey's, and Dunn's.
JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

TO PROPRIETORS OF ORANGE PLANTATIONS.—On SALE, Gishurst's famous COMPOUND for the cure of blight.
BURT and CO., 272, Pitt-street.

VINEGAR, Blacking, and Cordials. Vinegar, in casks and cases. D. J. MONK, Wattle-st., Chippendale.

TO CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.—English Oil of Peppermint, Essence of Lemon, Jargonelle Pear, Pineapple, Ribston Pippin, Raspberry, &c., in pint bottles, just landed. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

DUCHESS County Condensed MILK. Sole Agents—M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

FRENCH MEDICINES, prepared by GRIMAULT and CO., Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, Paris. These different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure very few complaints, as they are applicable only to but a France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, ade only those which have undergone an examination by the ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellency of Mess. GRIMAULT ET CIE's, medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS' (Doctor of Medicine) Liquid Phosphate of Iron. The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of blood. It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitution as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health PAR EXCELLENCE, in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod-liver Oil.—Grimault's Syrup of Iodised Horseradish.—This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for cod-liver oil, and has been found most beneficial in diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green-sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in diseases of the skin. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to humours and obstruction of the glands.

Consumption cured!—Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.—This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of consumption and other diseases of the lungs. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health. N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of Grimault and Co. is affixed to the bottle, as this syrup is liable to imitations.

No more Difficult or Painful Digestion.—Dr. Burin du Buisson's (Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine) Digestive Lozenges.—This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as Gastritis, Gastralgia, long and laborious digestion, wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, jaundice, and complaints of the liver and loins.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, instantaneously cured by Grimault's Guarana. This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure inflammation of the bowels. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of Cholera, as it is a preventive and a cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more diseases of the Skin. Dr. Cazenave's Pills. The efficacy of these pills has been found after twenty years of experience in the hospital of Saint-Louis in Paris, under the direction of Professor Cazanave. This hospital is especially devoted to the cure of skin diseases.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness. Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine. Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to Pepsine Powders or Pills. It is the digestive medicine par excellence, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur. Messrs. Grimault beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of pork.

Internal or Local new Curative Agent, Matico, Grimault and Co.—Paris. This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a peruvian pepper shrub, called Matico and cures promptly and infallibly without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of physicians in Paris (and especially Dr. Ricord), Russia, Germany and New York, now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each bottle and packet, or an explanatory treatise will be sent post free.

Asthma.—Asthma.—Asthma.—Indian Cigarettes.—Prepared with the essence of Canabis indica.—Wonderful results have been obtained from the use of those cigarettes, by persons suffering from asthma, and other complaints of the respiratory organs. N.B.—All the above medical preparations are accompanied by instructions as to the manner in which they are to be taken.

General Depot.—In Paris, at Grimault and Co., 43, Rue Richelieu. In London, at Newbery and Sons, 43, St. Paul's Church-yard. In Sydney, Messrs. Beilby and Scott, In Melbourne, Messrs. Ford and Co.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
JENKINS' TONIC WATER.—The original and genuine is manufactured by PENNEY and HAMILTON (late W. J. Jenkins), 131, Botany Road. Orders through post punctually attended to.

BILE and INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, and all Bilious and Liver Affections are speedily removed by the use of
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
which have now been held in the highest estimation by all classes of society for upwards of sixty-six years.
They may be had in boxes in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian Colonies.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.
PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and ringing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.
For FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy juvenile bloom to the complexion.
To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.
These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box, or obtained through any chemist or medicine vendor throughout the Australian colonies.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, possess the most miraculous virtue in correcting derangements of the liver and stomach; they also strengthen the digestive organs, and increase the appetite. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces whiskers and thickens hair. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London; of all chemists, and of the Proprietors of ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HAIR CURLING FLUID, 248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Curling Fluid curls ladies' or gentlemen's hair immediately it is applied. Had of all chemists, and of the Proprietors of ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Hair Dye produces a perfect colour immediately it is used. It is permanent, and perfectly natural in effect. Had of all chemists, and of the Proprietors of ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin. Had of all chemists, and of the Proprietors of ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HAIR COLOUR WASH.—By damping the head with this beautifully-perfumed Wash, in a few days grey hair assumes its original colour, and remains so by an occasional using. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London; of all chemists, and of the Proprietors of ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ILLUMINATIONS.—For SALE, cheap, 2 handsome Transparencies, 5 feet square. Vide ARGUS, 27th November. Address, W. LOVELL, 93, Bourke-street West, Melbourne.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Hart's superfine
Hart's household
Magarey's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's fine
Duffield's household
Giles and Smith's superfine
Giles and Smith's fine
Stevens's superfine
Giles and Smith's, and John Dunnan Co.'s superfine flour, in barrels.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Carmichael's celebrated Porphyry. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

LANDING ex Nourmahal, Globe, and other arrivals.
Epp's cocoa, Jordan almonds, Turkey figs
Caraways, castor oil, carbonate of soda
1-lb. jams assorted, Patna and Java rice
Rock and fine dairy salt, muscatels
Eleme and sultana raisins
Candied peel and North Wilts cheese
York hams and Compton's bacon.
ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Reduced from £10 to £7 10s.
TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.
Depot, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE, 170, Pitt-street.—Paper-hangings, 3½d per roll, by the bale (12 yards).

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Beautiful new assortment of satin papers, now landing, ex Nourmahal, 1s 3d.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Elegant gold paperhangings, from 3s per roll. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Stamped gold paperhangings, very superior, the same as used for H.R.H.'s apartments, Government House. Only a few patterns left. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Decorations of every description, figures, medallions, pedestals, brackets, columns, vases, boquets, &c., in all colours.
170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Boiled, raw, and colza oils, in drums and small casks. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Turpentine, in drums and cans; French polish, in gallon cans and barrels

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Best white lead, cwt. wood kegs, ditto ¼ kegs, 26s to 38s per cwt.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Varnishes of every description in one gallon tins or by the case. 170, Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Gold and silver leaf, dutch metal, foil papers, oxiden and water colours.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene oil, 2s 9d to 3s per gallon by the case. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene oil, lamps, wicks, chimneys, &c. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Brushware and every article used in the trade, wholesale and retail.

FLAG POLES, all lengths. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR HIRE, open and closed carriages, buggies, dog-carts, breaks, and saddle horses. Kiss, 256, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, horses, buggies, harness, and saddlery. GEORGE KISS, 256 Pitt-street, opp. Willow Tree.

SADDLES, Side Saddles and Bridles, large assortment, the cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-st.

HORSES, Buggies, and Dogcarts for SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-st.

HORSES, Buggies, and Dogcarts for HIRE. Bull's Head Yard, George-street, opposite Police Court.

FOR SALE, good COW, giving 6 quarts milk; also, Horse for harness or saddle. Stutchbury, 91, Clarence-st.

PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Goodwill, &c., of a first-class HOUSE for Sale. Cooper and Co., 352, George-st.

FOR LEASE or SALE, the property well known as WALKER'S WHARF, at present in the occupation of Messrs. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, comprising extensive deep-water frontage, large warehouses, and a first-class dwelling-house. Possession can be given on 1st January next. Apply to HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 19th September, 1867.

WASCOE'S PILGRIM INN, LAPSTONE HILL.—To be SOLD, by tender, in consequence of the proprietor's intention to relinquish business, this well known and comfortable hostelry, together with about 66 acres of land, of which a portion is stumped, cleared, and under cultivation. The house contains 13 rooms, with kitchen, men's dining-room and bedroom; the out-buildings comprise 7-stalled stable, store, carriage-shed, dairy, a large building, just erected, containing 5 rooms, and several other buildings; large garden, &c., &c.
This property is situated on the Great Western Railway, and has a platform station within a short distance of the house, bringing it as it were within two hours' journey from Sydney. From its cheerful and elevated position, it can be well recommended for a private dwelling or boarding-house (or sanitorium) for the reception of families in search of health.
Full particulars of the above may be obtained on application at the Rooms of the undersigned, where tenders for purchase will be received. All tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Wascoe's Pilgrim Inn," and to be sent in prior to the 15th January next.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

HORSES.—For SALE, at the Stables, Bligh-street—
Carriage horses
Buggy ditto
Dogcart ditto
Saddle and side-saddle ditto.

PRIME STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, 1500 head mixed sexes, now travelling southward from Queensland, via Walgett and the Darling. Apply to MORT and CO.

FOR SALE, from the Loowee Flocks (LUE), One Flock of very superior, carefully culled, maiden EWES; One thousand very fine yearling Ewes, and One thousand yearling Wedders, all got by choice long-woolled combing tups out of first-class LUE ewes, well grown, healthy, and sound. Apply to Mr. RILEY, Glenmore, Penrith.

STORE WETHERS, 60,000 on best Darling Downs station.
Maiden and Breeding Ewes, 40,000 ditto ditto
Will be sold at very moderate prices, if closed for at once.
Apply to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STATIONS for SALE—Sheep and Cattle—in Queensland and New South Wales, of large and small extent, offering unprecedented opportunities to capitalists and small beginners.
Particulars on application to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STORE CATTLE, superior lots on the Clarence M'Intyre, Burnett, &c., Bullocks, and equal sexes,
Apply to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RACING STUD.

TO BE SOLD by auction by BUCHAN THOMSON, at the residence of JOHN EALES, Jun., Esq., WAVERLEY, near Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 24th January, at half-past 2 o'clock, in consequence of that gentleman's retirement from the Turf, the whole of his valuable stud of racehorses, with their engagements, consisting of
"Rose of Australia," 5 years, by Flying Pieman, out of Days of Old
"Old England," 4 years, brother to Rose of Australia
"Vanderdecken," 3 years, ditto ditto
"Gladiateur," 2 years, ditto ditto
"Lady Fanny," 2 years, by Flying Pieman, out of Cassia
"Stanley," 4 years, by Flying Pieman out of Silvertail (Satanella's dam).
ENGAGEMENTS.
ROSE OF AUSTRALIA is entered for the Sydney Cup. VANDERDECKEN is engaged in the Randwick Autumn Maiden Plate, Port Phillip New Year's Day Derby, and (Australian) St. Leger Stakes. GLADIATEUR is in the (Australian) Champagne, Derby, Mares' Produce, St. Leger, and Melbourne Derby Stakes. LADY FANNY is in the (Australian) Champagne, Derby, and St. Leger Stakes.
N B.—OLD ENGLAND has been sold privately.

Important Sale by Auction, at Fairfield, Windsor, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

W. G. HENFREY has received instructions from the Rev. C. F. Garnsey, Fairfield, Windsor, to sell by auction, on the Premises,
The whole of his very superior furniture and household requisites, consisting of
Dining and dressing tables, chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, iron and wood bedsteads, linen press, dressing glasses, chiffonieres, toilet sets, American stove, &c., &c., &c. Also.
All kinds of farming and dairy utensils, first-class dray, roller, iron plough, harrows, chaff-cutting machine, harness, &c; 3 milking cows, 5 springers, 2 steers, 9 calves, 1 first-class bred bull, superior harness and saddle horses, fowls, pigs, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, horse oil
Horns, shankbones, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
N.B. Consequent upon the holidays, no wool sales will be held this week.

FRIDAY, 27th December, at 2 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

100 sheets of Corrugated Iron Roofing, Cedar Boards, Scantling, Pine Boards, Doors, Sash-frames, Window Frames, Lumber, and Nails, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 27th December, at 2 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Continuation Sale of
Engineers'
Copper and Brass Smiths'
Plumbers' and Ironmongers' Goods,
By
JOHN G. COHEN, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day in January.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Sale
of
[illegible]
American Chairs.

By order of Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

On an early day.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day (full particulars of which will appear),
The above celebrated manufacturers' American chairs, comprising a most splendid assortment.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE.

Elegant Pier and Tray Dressing and Toilet Glasses.

Just landed ex Nourmahal.

To Upholsterers
Furniture Dealers
Hotel Keepers
Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, December 27, 1867, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice, just landed, of superior pier and toilet glasses.
CARDED GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.
36 x 24
40 x 30
54 x 44
50 x 40
70 x 50
60 x 48
CHEVAL GLASSES—48 x 24, mahogany and walnut.
TOILET GLASSES—24 x 18
10 x 8
12 x 9
14 x 10
16 x 12
18 x 14
20 x 16
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

40 Cases Toilet, Chimney, Marble Tray, Box Moulded Tray, Wellhole, Twisted and Fluted, Pillar, Maple and Gilt Frames, &c., Glasses
10 Cases Choice Engravings, Maple and Gilt Frames.

Now landing ex late arrivals.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,
50 cases, as above, comprising some of the finest goods ever landed in the colony.
Further particulars will appear in a future issue.

Unreserved Clearing-out Sale.

FRIDAY, 27th instant.

Dress Stuffs, Muslins, Rough Browns, Ticks, Manchester Goods, Super Clothing, Straw Hats, Fancy Goods, &c.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, on FRIDAY next, 27th instant,
The whole of the unsold portion of stock placed in his hands for sale, comprising,
Dress stuffs, printed muslins
Rough browns, dressed hollands
Ticks, forfars, and Scotch twills
Prints, derrys, grays
Hosiery, counterpanes, gambroons
Flannels, rolled shirtings, damasks
Crimean and Scotch twilled shirts
Mole trousers, bedford pants
Black cloth and alpaca sacs
Tweed and doe suits, tweed and doe trousers and vests
Fancy doe and tweed trousers, black cloth vests
Boys and youths' trousers and suits, &c.
The whole of which will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, December 28th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
FURNITURE
PIANOFORTES
GLASS
SUNDRIES.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, December 28th, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture and effects.
Removed from Randwick for the convenience of sale.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, January 6th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Offices of G. W. Graham, Esq., No. 61, Elizabeth-street.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.

Office Furniture
Law and other Books
Valuable Guns and Rifles
Iron Safes
Oil Paintings, &c.

To Professional Gentlemen, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from G. W. Graham, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Offices, No. 61, Elizabeth-street, on MONDAY, January 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Office furniture, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, January 7th, at 11 o'clock,

At the Residence of G. W. Graham, Esq., Newtown.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of Valuable Household Furniture and Effects
Handsome Carriage and Horses, &c., &c.
Particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from G. W. Graham, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, on TUESDAY, January 7, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable furniture and effects, prior to his departure for England per La Hogue.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be issued.

Preliminary Notice.

Large and Highly Important Sale by Auction, on an early day, which will be published in a future issue.

On the premises, 256, George-street, formerly in the occupation of Sherriff and Downing.

At present carried on by Mr. Downing, as agent for Mrs. A. G. Dickson.

The whole of the Stock-in-Trade, consisting of a large and well assorted stock of Account Books, Stationery of every description.
Works in every description of Literature, viz.,
Theological
Historical
Novel
School Books, in great variety, &c.
The plant in the manufacturing department is complete in every respect, and consists of—
Guillotine Machine, by Hughes and Kimber
Perforating Machine, ditto
Paging Machine, with two sets of Letters, by Ross
Perforating Machine
Millboard Machine
Rolling Press
Blocking Press
2 Standing Presses
Together with a perfect assortment of the various tools used in this branch of the trade.
Shop Fixtures
Counters
Goodwill, &c., &c.

To Stationers, Booksellers, Printers, Bookbinders, Schoolmasters, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., attorney for Mrs. A. G. Dickson, to sell by auction, on the premises, 256, George-street, on an early day,
The whole of the stock-in-trade,
Manufacturing machinery
Shop fixtures, counters
Goodwill, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, December 27th, at 3 in the afternoon.

Red Baltic Deals.

A superior shipment now landing ex Buston Castle, from London, at the Circular Quay.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, alongside the Buston Castle, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 27th, at 3 o'clock,
282 Baltic deals, 9 x 3, 22 feet long
315 ditto ditto, 21 ditto
369 ditto ditto, 18 ditto
313 ditto ditto, 13 ditto
67 ditto ditto, 10 ditto
72 ditto ditto, 9 feet and under
48 ditto, 11 x 3, 25 to 29 feet
89 ditto ditto, 24 feet
126 ditto ditto, 23 ditto
100 ditto ditto, 22 ditto
139 ditto ditto, 21 ditto
154 ditto ditto, 20 ditto
178 ditto ditto, 19 ditto
150 ditto ditto, 18 ditto
140 ditto ditto, 17 ditto
119 ditto ditto, 16 ditto
101 ditto ditto, 15 ditto
88 ditto ditto, 14 ditto
70 ditto ditto, 13 ditto
59 ditto ditto, 12 ditto
49 ditto ditto, 11 ditto
76 ditto ditto, 10 feet and under.
Total..3104
Terms, liberal.

Fresh Shipment of Oilmen's Stores, now landing ex Buston Castle.

For Positive Sale.

Under Instructions from the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, December 27th, at 11 o'clock,
SH.
200 cases H. and H. Ledger's pint pickles, assorted, each 3 dozen
20 ditto ditto half-pint Sublime salad oil, each 6 dozen
50 ditto ditto quarts Britannia table vinegar, each 3 dozen
10 ditto ditto half-pint assorted sauces, each 6 dozen
20 ditto ditto assorted jams, 1 lb., each 6 dozen.
Terms, liberal.

After which,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex James Lister, from London,
TM over S in diamond,
4 cases pint salad oil
5 cases sardines
1 case groats
2 kegs split peas
3 cases pint pickles
1 case half-pint castor oil
More or less damaged by sea water.

Superfine Silk-dressed Flour
Tasmanian Wheat.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, December, 27th, at 11 o'clock,
30 tons superfine silk-dressed flour,
and
500 bushels prime Tasmanian wheat.
In lots to suit the trade.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.

Now Landing ex Christiana Thompson.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on an early day,
169 trunks and cases men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes, assorted expressly to suit the requirements of this market.
Particulars in an early issue.

To Coachbuilders and others.

English and American Oak (unwrought), now lying in St. Andrew's Cathedral.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 27th, at 3 o'clock,
A quantity of unwrought English and American oak.
May be seen on application to Mr. Hudson.
Terms, cash.

Bulk Ale.

To close an account.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Messrs. E. Chapman and Co.'s Stores, Pitt-street North, on FRIDAY, December 27th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
30 hogsheads M'Ewan's ale,
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Plaid Vestas.

Now landing ex Nourmahal.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, December 27th, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases, each 1½ gross, plaid vestas.
Terms at sale.

THE STEAMER BLACK SWAN.

LATELY RE-BUILT AT A COST OF BETWEEN FOUR AND FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, AND FITTED-UP FOR SEA-GOING PURPOSES AT A FURTHER COST,
WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD
to the
HIGHEST BIDDER
on WEDNESDAY, 8th January, 1868.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 8th January, 1868,
That well known and favourite steamboat
THE BLACK SWAN,
with a carrying capacity of 60 tons (general cargo) on a draught of 4 feet, and about 35 horse-power. She is 110 feet in length, 14 feet in breadth of beam, 6 feet in depth of hold, with oscillating engines, condensing.

☞ This favourite vessel has been re-built at great cost, fitted with new boilers, and is now
IN THOROUGH WORKING ORDER.
She combines great speed with very excellent passenger accommodation, and possesses
UNDENIABLE SEA-GOING QUALITIES,
whilst her large deck room enables her to carry a large number of people on holiday occasions, and
FOR HARBOUR WORK
she is well known to hold the position of chief favourite amongst the class of vessels in this port.
She is at present trading to Northern ports, and during the heavy and boisterous weather she has had to contend with, has never lost a trip or suffered the least damage.

⁎ Inspection is specially invited, and as she will absolutely be sold
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDING,
those interested will please give their attention to the sale.

N.B.—For the bar harbours of this coast, or those of New Zealand, she is most admirably adapted, as her full power and large capacity for both cargo and passengers on so
LIGHT A DRAUGHT OF WATER
is a combination not easily to be met with, and it is no figure of speech to say that, in the hands of a working owner, she would prove
A HANDSOME FORTUNE.
Terms may be arranged on application to the auctioneers, who again would impress upon intending buyers that the vessel will be sold without reserve.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

PHILLIP-STREET NORTH.

VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENT, a few feet from LADY YOUNG-TERRACE, at the corner of BRIDGE-STREET.

Title will be registered for the purchaser under Torrens's Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 6th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land situated in the parish of St. James, being allotment No. 7 of section 184, commencing at the south-east corner of allotment No. 8, and bounded on the east by Phillip-street 30 feet; on the south by a lane 90 feet 10 inches, being a line at right angles to Phillip-street; on the west by a back lane 30 feet; and on the north by the south boundary of allotment No 8, 91½ feet, being a line parallel to the south boundary of this allotment.

☞ This is a choice city building allotment in a fine elevated position, commanding an extensive view, and at the same time close to the Domain, Botanic Gardens, and the business portion of the city. The sale will be to the highest bidder, without reserve.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Executors of the Will of the late L. Iredale, Esq.

NEWTOWN ROAD.

TEN WELL-SITUATED BUILDING SITES, on one of which is a BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, opposite NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

TITLE registered under Torrens's Act.

TERMS—One-third cash, residue in 6 and 12 months, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 13th January, at 11 o'clock,
TEN CHOICE SITES, on the NEWTOWN ROAD, each having a frontage of 66 feet and upwards, with a depth of about 150 feet.
On one lot is a comfortable verandah cottage, with good out-offices, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Cashman.

☞ These are beautifully-situated cottage sites, elevated, commanding a delightful view, surrounded by first-class properties, and within a few minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

BLIGH DISTRICT.
For Positive Sale
on
TUESDAY, the 4th February next.

Those Extensive and Richly-grassed First-class Stations known as
WAMBANDRY,
and
EUROBULLA,
situated on and having frontages to the MACQUARIE RIVER and MARTHAGUY CREEK, forming a very large tract of splendid fattening country, about 60 miles from DUBBO.
The Improvements comprise every requisite for efficiently working the property.
With the above Stations will be sold
2000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
A very superior quiet herd, to be mustered and delivered.

6100 SHEEP, more or less.
A choice selection from the noted
GUNTAWANG FLOCKS.

Stores, horses, working plant, and other belongings, to be taken by valuation in the usual way by arbitration.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Richard Rouse, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 4th February next, at 11 o'clock,
The above important and valuable pastoral properties; full particulars of which will be published shortly, or may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

TERMS: One-third cash, residue by promissory notes at 1 and 2 years' date, with interest added at 8 per cent. per annum, and secured by mortgage on the property.

Sutton Forest North.

JAMES POWELL has received instructions from Mr. Martin Larkin to sell by public auction, at the Moss Vale Inn, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January, at 12 o'clock,
The following valuable property, viz.:—
LOTS 7 and 8 of section 2, containing 2 acres 1 rood 34 perches, more or less. These lots are temporarily leased for a brick yard, the clay of which is of an excellent quality.
LOT 8 of section 3, part of the Browley Estate, near the Railway Bridge, on which is erected a comfortable wooden dwelling-house and store, under short lease as a saddlery and boot store.
Also 45 acres 2 roods, more or less, of rich agricultural land, near the township, and sold at the Police Office, Berrima, as lot 4, containing 45 acres 2 roods, lying between 2½ and 3 miles north-easterly from Sutton Forest, adjoining C. Throsby's land, and to the north-east of R. Norris's 40 acres.
The auctioneer, in directing attention to the sale of this valuable property, wishes to remind intending purchasers that the small lots is the cream of the township, being near the Railway Station, and increasing in value daily, as Sutton Forest North is considered to be the most prosperous town in the Southern district.
Terms at sale.

Further particulars can be obtained from the proprietor, Mr. M. Larkin, Sutton Forest, or the auctioneer, Berrima.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1466091

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JAMES CHANDLER are invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved son JOHN EDWARD; to move from the parents' residence, Newtown Road, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, Sussex-st. South, and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JAMES SCOLTOCK are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Elizabeth street, near Campbell-street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. JOHN CLARKE are invited to attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, Read's cottages, St. Leonards, TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, Shipbuilder, are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased wife ELIZA; to move from his residence, Darling-street, Balmain, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half past 2 o'clock precisely. W. H. WOOD, Undertaker, Darling-street, Balmain, and 768, George-street South.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE COPPIN. Stage Manager, Mr. J. R. Greville.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME! BOXING-NIGHT.

Engagement of the world-renowned CLOWN AND GYMNAST, LEON SAMWELLS.

MRS. GREVILLE, as JACK.

The curtain will rise at 8 o'clock, with the original Sensation Drama of

HAROLD HAWK.

Supported by the full strength of the company.
To be followed by a mirthful, magical, comical Christmas Pantomime, entitled,
HARLEQUIN JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
or YE KNIGHTS OF YE ROUND TABLE, and the LITTLE MIDDIES OF THE GALATEA.
The entirely new and costly scenery, by Messrs. Holmes and Setright.
The elaborate machinery, appointments, and mechanical changes, by Mr. John Renno.
The extraordinarily intricate properties and tricks, by Mr. Charles Warde.
The Middies' March, double ballets and dances, by Mr. E. M'Lean.
The gigantic costumes and dresses, by Mrs. and Miss Croucher.
The music selected and arranged, by Mr. Walter Rice.
The comic scenes, by the Unrivalled Pantomimists.
The whole produced on a scale of magnificence eclipsing all previous productions, and under the sole direction of MR. J. R. GREVILLE.
Scene 1—JACK'S 'UMBLE ROOF.
Jack—Queen Bee's especial favourite, and it is hoped the public's .... Mrs. J. R. Greville
Jack's Mother .... Mrs. Charles Jones
Scene 2—QUEEN BEE'S HAUNT, and HOME OF PERPETUAL SWEETS.
Queen Bee.......................... Miss Kate Corcoran
A BEE BALLET, by the beautiful bright busy bees.
Scene 3—HALL OF HONEYCOMBS.
Scene 4—EXTERIOR OF THE GOOD KING ARTHUR TAVERN.
King Arthur .... Mr. G. H. Rogers
His Knights—a round dozen.... Messrs. St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. David, &c.
The Innkeeper—proprietor of the Good King Arthur.... Mr. Stanley
Sybil, the Maid of the Inn.................Miss Bushe
The Giant Gorgibuster—a heavy weight on a large scale .. Mr. J. R. Greville.
A RIGHT MERRY OLD ENGLISH GAMBOL.
Scene 5—A Landscape.
CORROBBOREE CHORUS.
Expressive of the Giants coming ("in pure Native Aborigine"), by the Knights, Ladies, and Peasants.
(Performed by the kind permission of Charles Edward Horsley, Esq.)
JACK'S PURSUIT OF GIANTS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.
Cormoran and Blunderbore (Gorgibuster's two big brothers) .... Messrs. Preter and Super Natural.
Scene 6.—GORGIBUSTER'S BOUDOIR.
Gorgibuster's Cook..........................Mr. Collier
Tremoloso, the Giant's man of all work and no play.................................Mr. Davis.
A DREADFUL COMBAT with Dire-er Results.
Scene 7.—A SURPASSINGLY FRIGHTFUL PASS.
The Beautiful Boudoir of Fairy Beehives.
TRANSFORMATION.
Clown .... LEON SAMWELLS
(Expressly engaged for this Pantomime.)
Pantaloon.................... Mr. H. STANLEY
Harlequin .... Mr. E. M'LEAN
Columbine .... Miss MARIAN DIXON
Policeman ....Mr. Lewis.
Revive the Pantomimic fun of yore
And add improvements to the ancient store.
Unpack your mutual stock of bats and blunders,
And now for wit, whim, waggeries, and wonders.
Here we are, Merry Christmas and Happy New Year—Comic Scenes.
Scene 9.—DEAD WALL IN SYDNEY.
Supposed to be recognised by the audience.
Trip .... Harlequin and Columbine.
All the year round—Christmas at home—a Sensation act de acrobat.......... By Leon Samwells.
Fun and frolic—fast and furious—wonderful magical illusions and grand mechanical change to
Scene 11—MAN-OF-WAR BAY.
Sydney Harbour—the Galatea at anchor—liberty day.
GRAND ENTRANCE OF LITTLE MIDDIES.
Exhibition march, a la Rule Britannia—Prince Alfred flag hornpipe—tableau in honour of our illustrious visitor—and change to
Scene 12. — BOARDING-HOUSE and FISH-MONGER'S SHOP, Market-street.
Trip, clog hornpipe .... Harlequin and Miss M'Lean
GEORGEOUS LAST SCENE,
invented and patented by Messrs. Holmes and Renno.
The silvery fountains sparkling in the filmy vistas of the Queen Bee's home! The streamlet gambols through fairy groves and over mossy grottos! forming glassy falls! where beauteous sylph-like forms are mirrored in the crystal spray!

NOTICE.—The audience are respectfully requested to keep their seats during the working of this scene.
To each and all a fair good night,
And rosy dreams and slumbers light.
Box office open from 11 till 3.

BOXING DAY! Boxing Day!—Excursion to Clontarf, the most delightful spot in Middle Harbour.

THE Magnificent Steamship MORPETH, from Circular Quay at 9, 11 and 1 o'clock; returning at 4 and 6.30 p.m.

THE Favourite Steamer BLACK SWAN, from Woolloomooloo Bay, at 9.30 11, and 1 o'clock; returning at 5 and 6.30 p.m.

DANCING Pavilion, 160 feet long, and the unrivalled City Band of twelve performers, all day.

ANCIENT British Sports at Clontarf; throwing the hammer, quoits, skittles, football, cricket, swings, aunt Sally, &c.

RACES, foot, hurdle and three-legged; standing and running leaps; prizes for all; silver watches, &c.

ICED DRINKS! Iced Drinks! Iced Drinks! and liquors and beers of the best quality, at Sydney prices.

LUNCHEONS — English hams, rounds of beef, &c., with salads, in the best style. Only one Shilling.

CLONTARF, Clontarf, certainly the best place to enjoy yourself on Boxing Day. An Irish Piper will attend.

NO Overcrowding. Each steamer will go to separate wharves at Clontarf. Return Tickets Two Shillings.

WHERE SHALL WE GO ON BOXING DAY?

On Boxing Day next, dear, where shall we go?
Well really, I said, I am puzzled to know.
There's so many sports advertised for that day,
That it is very perplexing to know what to say.
Well, what do you think of the Al——t G——d?
What, to have the poor children sun-burnt and browned?
Why not then take a trip by the train?
What, to wait at a station five hours again?
Well then, here's another, the Bel——l Show?
Ah! I am sadly afraid that's only a blow
To its jugglers and tumblers, and sooty-faced troupe—
You may depend, my dear wife, I shall not be the dupe.
We'll just take a quiet walk to Woolloomooloo Wharf,
And go by the Black Swan to charming CLONTARF.
I am convinced that's the spot to throw care away,
And the best place to go on next Boxing Day.

WATSON'S BAY.—On BOXING DAY, the HERALD leaves Woolloomooloo at 10.30, and continues running throughout the day. Last trip from the Bay at 6 p.m. Return tickets, 1s.

WATSON'S BAY.—On BOXING DAY, the VESTA leaves Circular Quay at 10.30, and continues running throughout the day. Last trip from the Bay at 7 p.m. Return tickets, 1s.

SOUTH HEAD HOTEL, South Head.—BOXING DAY.—Visitors are respectfully requested to notify that at the above Hotel there is excellent accommodation, magnificent scenery, &c. Refreshments of the best brands at Sydney prices.

SOUTH HEAD HOTEL.—Patronise the only House that sells the best drinks at Sydney prices.

CATHEDRAL ORGAN PERFORMANCES.—Mr. C. E. HORSLEY will play on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th instant, commencing at 3.30. Admission, 1s.
For the Organ Sub-Committee,
H. EDWARD A. ALLAN.

DOUBLE BAY REGATTA.

December 26, 1867.

PATRON:
His Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B.
PRESIDENT:
The Hon. Sir William Montagu Manning, M.L.C., Q.C.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Commodore Dangar, R.S.Y.S.
Captain Richardson.
Umpire—George Thornton, Esq.
Starter—J. P. Lamb, Esq.
TREASURER:
George Caird, Esq.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. M. Brown, Esq.
COMMITTEE:

J. M. Brown, Esq.	J. P. Lamb, Esq.
S. C. Burt, Esq.	George Lewis, Esq.
George Caird, Esq.	F. Garland Mylrea, Esq.
F. W. Cape, Esq.	Laidley Mort, Esq.
Alfred Fairfax, Esq.	Charles Parbury, Esq.
J. R. Fairfax, Esq.	Major Roberts, R.A.
W. O. Gilchrist, Esq.	James Skinner, Esq.
Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C.	A. F. Smart, Esq.
J. R. Gosling, Esq.	Ernest Stephen, Esq.
John Gray, Esq.	W. D. Stewart, Esq.
Hon. John Hay, M.L.C.	George Thornton, Esq.
J. F. Jackson, Esq.	W. Trickett, Esq.
James Johnson, Esq.	J. W. F. Wilshire, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq.	R. C. Want, Esq.
W. Laidley, Esq.	

1st Race.—To start at 10 a.m.—All Youths under 16, pulling a pair of sculls in dingies, not exceeding 12 feet on keel. Course—From flagship round Clark Island, back round flagship, round Clark Island again, and back to flagship. Entrance, 7s 6d. Prizes—1st, £4; 2nd, £1.
1. Fairplay—F. Hayes—White
2. Lily of the Valley—W. Miller—White and blue
3. I'll Try—J. Hayes—White, black sash
4. Fireworks—F. Punch—White, blue sash
5. Tim Whiffler—H. Ireland—Pink and white

2nd Race.—To start at 10.30 a.m. All-comers (excluding those who have held the championship), pulling a pair of sculls in wager boats. Course—From flagship round Clark Island, round flagship, back round Clark Island, and back to flagship. Entrance, 20s. Prizes—£10; 2nd, £3.
1. Pelter—J. Punch—White, blue sash
2. Star of Australia—W. Williams—White, red sash
3. Galatea—J. Dunnett—Dark blue
4. Fairy—J. M'Leer—White
5. Get away—R. Hickey—White, green sash
6. Scud—J. M'Gregor—White, yellow sash

3rd Race.—To start at 11 a.m. For all Pulling Dingies (fins and centreboards excluded), under canvas, not exceeding 15 feet overall. Course—From moorings in Double Bay, round Clark Island, back round flagship, round Fort Denison, round Shark Island, and back to flagship. Entrance, 10s. Prizes—£10; 2nd, £2.
1. Tim Whiffler—Holmes—Blue, white star
2. Sarah—J. Stephenson—Magenta
3. Barb—R. Montgomery—Dark blue, white star
4. Flying Scud—E. Williams—Red
5. Ariel—Houston—Red Maltese cross
6. Fleetwing—J. Wardrop—White, blue cross.
7. Effort—Yeomans and Hay—Blue, white cross

4th Race.—To start at 11.15 a.m. For Gentlemen Amateurs pulling two pairs of sculls in Racing Skiffs, with coxswain. Course—From flagship round Clark Island, back round flagship, round Clark Island again, and back to the flagship. Entrance, 20s. Prize—£8.
1. Therie—H. Freeman and Hobson—Magenta and white
2. Elvira—E. Park and R. Palmer—Blue and white.

5th Race.—To start at 11.30 a.m. Second-class Yacht Race. For all Yachts not exceeding 15 tons, owned by members of the R. S. Y. S., centre-boards excluded, to be steered by members of R. S. Y. S., one paid hand in addition to usual crew allowed. Course—From moorings in Double Bay, round Fort Denison, round Lightship and Sow and Pigs, back round flagship, round Fort Denison, round boat moored off Manly Beach, and back to flagship. Entrance, £2 2s. Prize—Value £30
1. Vivienne—W. O. Gilchrist, 12 tons—Blue, gold Maltese cross
2. Pert—J. F. Josephson—Blue, with star
3. Nereid—A. Fairfax and F. Lassetter, 12 tons—White and red diagonal cross
4. Ella—Colonel Richardson, 11 tons—Yellow and red
5. Haidee—T. W. F. Wilshire, 14 tons—White ground, blue hexagon red cross.

6th Race.—To start at 12 noon. Third-class Yacht Race. For all Yachts, 8 tons and under, owned and steered by members of the R. S. Y. S., centre-boards excluded. Course—From moorings in Double Bay, round Fort Denison, round Lightship and Sow and Pigs, round flagship, round Fort Denison and Shark Island, and back to flagship. Entrance, 20s. Prize—Value £15.
1. Why Not—R. J. Want, 8 tons—Four-coloured flag
2. Josephine—Freeman and Trickett, 7 tons—tricolour
3. Iris—Major Roberts, 7 tons—White, with std. star on red ground
4. Psyche—J. M. Brown, 5 tons—Light blue.

7th Race.—To start at 0.15 p.m. For all Open Boats (centre-boards and fins excluded), not exceeding 22 feet overall. Course—From moorings in Double Bay, round Fort Denison, round Shark Island, round flagship, round Fort Denison, round Lightship and Sow and Pigs, and back to the flagship. Entrance, 20s. Prize—£12.
1. Ixion—J. Brown—Black and yellow
2. Royal Oak—W. Creek—Blue
3. Laura—J. Bowden—Red and white
4. Clio—J. and W. Langford
5. Cinderella—Langley—Red and blue.

8th Race.—To start at 12 noon. Built and classed as Watermen's Skiffs, under canvas, not exceeding 22 feet overall, 5 feet beam, and 20 inches in depth; false keels, fins, and centreboards excluded. Course—From moorings in Double Bay round Clark Island, round flagship and round Fort Macquarie, round Shark Island and back ...
1. ... Red and white
2. Our Nell—J. Phelps—Blue
3. Jessie—H. Woolnough—Red, white, and blue
4. Astarte—W. Bayliss—Magenta, white cross.

9th Race.—To start 1 p.m. For all skiffs with centre-boards—not exceeding 22 feet—under canvas; skiffs under 22 feet to receive one minute per foot. No boat to rate under 19 feet. Course—same as sailing skiffs. Entrance, 20s. Prizes—£8; 2nd, £2
1. Œnone—J. Skinner, 20 feet—Blue peter
2. Dart—J. Lomax, 19 feet—Yellow and black
3. Emma—W. Reading, 20 feet—Blue and white flag, white shirts
4. Lotus—C. Miller, 22 feet—Blue and white.

10th Race.—To start at 2.30 p.m. For all Ships' Boats, under canvas, manned by crews of their respective ships. Course—From moorings in Double Bay round Fort Denison and Sow and Pigs, and back to the flagship. Entrance, 10s. Prize—£7.

11th Race.—To start at 3 p.m. For all bona fide Fishermen's Boats, not exceeding 22 feet overall, owned by fishermen and used for fishing purposes, and manned by not more than four hands, all recognised fishermen. To make the best of their way over the course either with oars, or under canvas, or both. Course—From moorings in Double Bay round Shark Island, back round flagship, round Lightship and Sow and Pigs, and back to the flagship. Entrance, 10s. Prize, £12.
1. Eva—E. Golding—Red
2. Hope—J. Smith—White
3. Friendship—S. Brown—Light blue.

12th Race.—For Cutters, double-banked, manned by crews from Men-of-War, Government Service, Naval Brigade, Royal Mail Steamers, and steamers of Local Companies, with coxswain. Course—From flagship round Fort Denison and back to the flagship. Entrance, 20s. Prizes—£12; 2nd, £3.
1. Second Cutter Vernon—Red.
2. Naval Brigade, No. 1 Cutter—Union jack.
3. Naval Brigade, No. 3 Cutter—Blue ensign.
4. First Cutter Vernon—White.

13th Race.—Gig and Dingy Race. Entrance, 2s 6d. Prize—£3
P. Deery—Catch me if you can.
Killian, Gig—Swallow.

RULES.

1st. Three bona fide entrances, and to start, to constitute a race.
2nd. All marks to be rounded to be kept on the starboard hand.
3rd. All entrances or boats may be received or rejected by the committee.
4th. All races to be sailed under the regulations of the R. S. Y. S.
5th. The decision of the Umpire shall at all times be considered as final.
6th. Each boat in the various sailing races to carry a distinguishing flag 2 feet by 1½ feet, to be named on entering, and carried on each side of the peak of the mainsail during the race.
7th. Boats must take their station a quarter of an hour before time of starting.
8th. The starter can disqualify any boat not complying with his instructions.
9th. Protests must be made to the umpire, in writing, immediately after the race.
10th. Boats to take their stations as follows:—No. 1, next the Flagship; and all the others, in a line, at right angles to the first point to be rounded.
11th. Any race not terminated by 7 p.m., to be run on a future day.
Tickets to the Flagship, 10s 6d each, procurable from any member of committee.
J. M. BROWN, Hon. Secretary.

DOUBLE BAY REGATTA.—Steamers leave Circular and Woolloomooloo every hour in the day; return, 1s.

GRAND LOTTERY, in aid of the funds of the MAITLAND HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Sydney Agents:
Mr. J. H. DAVIES, Empire Office
Mr. W. PRITCHARD, King-street
and
Mr. GRAY, at Messrs. Greville and Co., 8, Bridge-street.
All Prizes and no Blanks,
the committee having resolved to distribute no prizes of a lesser value than One Shilling.
Tickets, 2s 6d each.
A list (yet to be considerably augmented), of several hundred prizes, some of them truly valuable, can be obtained at the offices of the agents, as above.
ALFRED LEVEIN, J. M. CANTY, Hon. Secretaries.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB ANNUAL RACE MEETING. 25TH JANUARY, 1868.

RANDWICK COURSE.

FIRST RACE.—To start at 1 o'clock.—HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 3 sovs. each, 60 sovs. added, h. ft; second horse to receive 10 sovs from the prize; twice round and a distance, over eight hurdles 4 feet high; entrance, £1 10s.

SECOND RACE.—To start at a quarter to 2 o'clock.—TATTERSALL'S CLUB MAIDEN STAKES of 6 sovs each, 2 sovs. forfeit, with 150 sovs. added, for all maiden horses at the time of entrance (including winners of two-year old stakes). Penalties for winning thereafter—once, 5 lbs; twice or more, 7 lbs. extra. Second horse to receive 20 sovs. from the prize, and the third horse to save his stake. 1½ mile. Entrance 3 sovs. Entrances will be received from this date addressed under cover to the hon. treasurer, Mr. W. G. Henfrey, 119, Castlereagh-street. To close on the day of general entry.

THIRD RACE.—To start at 3 o'clock.—TATTERSALL'S CLUB CUP, value 50 sovs, with 250 sovs. in specie added to a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each; 5 sovs forfeit; one sov. only if declared by 11th October—for all horses, 2 miles. Second horse 40 sovs., third horse 10 sovs from the prize. Weights on the 27th September. The winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 3 lbs.; two or more, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, 5 sovs. (Closed with 18 nominations.)

FOURTH RACE.—To start at a quarter to 4 o'clock.—The TROTTING STAKES of 75 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, for all horses in harness, h. ft. Second horse to receive 15 sovs. from the prize. Twice round and a distance. Entrance, 2 sovs. To close on the day of General Entry.

FIFTH RACE.—To start at a quarter past 4 o'clock—SELLING STAKES of 50 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 1 sov. each, for all horses; weight for age; second horse to receive 10 sovs. from the prize; 1 mile. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £50; if entered for £40 allowed 10 lbs.; if for £30 allowed 18 lbs.; if for £20, 28 lbs. Any surplus to go to the funds. Entrance, £1.

SIXTH RACE.—To start at quarter-past 5 o'clock.—DUKE OF EDINBURGH STAKES (Handicap) of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, if declared by the 21st January; with 250 sovs. added, second horse to receive 25 sovs. from the stake. The winner of any handicap after declaration of weights to carry 3 lbs.; of two or more, 5 lbs extra. The winner of Tattersall's Cup to carry 7 lbs, additional to other penalties; 1¾ mile. Entrance, free.

SEVENTH RACE.—To start at 6 o'clock.—The NEW YEAR'S GIFT of 75 sovs., added to a handicap sweepstake of 6 sovs. each; h ft if declared by the 21st January; for all horses; 1¼ mile; second horse to receive 15 sovs. from the prize. The winner of Tattersall's Cup or Duke of Edinburgh Stakes to carry a penalty of 7 lbs.; of both 12 lbs. extra. Entrance, 2 sovs.

RULES.

All entries will close on the day of General Entry, 3rd of January, 1868, at 4 p.m., and must be delivered under cover, endorsed "Entrance," to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Henfrey, 119, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, on or before that time.
Weights on the 15th January, 1868.
Non-acceptances must be made in writing, and reach the office of the Honorary Treasurer previous to 4 p.m., TUESDAY, 21st January, 1868.
The Races will be under the Australian Jockey Club Rules.
J. HERALD, Secretary.

EXCURSION TRAINS at 1d per mile leave Sydney at 10.30 a.m., returning at 7 p.m. Two Shillings and Tenpence the Trip.

PENRITH RACES, 1867.

FIRST DAY, BOXING DAY, THURSDAY, 26th December.

FIRST RACE, to start at 12.30.
The MAIDEN PLATE of 50 sovs., with a sweep of 2 sovs. added, for all maiden horses at time of entrance; weight for age. 1½ mile.
Mr. W. Town's br h Orlando, 3 years
W. Cosgrove's g m Lady Benson (late Nothing More), 6 years
Bowker's b m Carnation, 3 years.

SECOND RACE, to start at 2 p.m.
The TRIAL STAKES of 1 sov. each with 25 sovs. added, for all horses; winner to be sold for 20 sovs., surplus to go to funds. 1½ mile.
Mr. W. Avery's c g Last, 5 years
J. Baines's b g Brummy (late Bantem), 5 years
G. Matthews's blk g Smuggler, 4 years
J. Harris's g m Annie Laurie, 4 years.

THIRD RACE.
The PENRITH TOWN PLATE, of 3 sovs. with 70 sovs. added, for all horses, weight for age; winners of 100 sovs. or upwards to carry 7 lbs. extra; second horse to receive 10 sovs. from the prize. One event, twice round.
Mr. J. Tait's b g Archer, aged
Gibbon's b g Hambleton Hill, 4 years
W. Ruddle's b g Duke of Athol, aged.

FOURTH RACE, to start at 4 p.m.
PONY RACE, of 1 sov. each with 10 sovs. added, for all ponies 14 hands and under; catch weights; the winner to be sold for 10 sovs., surplus to funds. Heats, once round course.
Mr. J. Melville's piebald pony Jerry Sneak
T. Dent's b pony Zeer
W. Smith's b h Tiger
Thomas Tunks's g g Bishop.

SECOND DAY.
FIRST RACE, to start at ...
The HURDLE RACE of 2 sovs., 40 sovs. added, for all horses; welter weights; over 6 hurdles, 4 feet high. Twice round the course.
Mr. J. Thurston's b g Alonzo, aged
T. Ivory's c g Doctor, 6 years
W. J. Smith's cream g Napoleon, aged
J. T. Ryan's b m Mountain Maid, 5 years
W. C. Freeman's br g Chumpkins, aged.

SECOND RACE, to start at 2 p.m.
The INNKEEPERS' PURSE of 2 sovs., with 60 sovs. added; for all horses, to be handicapped. 1¼ mile.

	st.	lb.
Mr. E. Lee's c m Guinare, scratched		
W. Ruddle's b g Duke Athol, 6 years	8	2
G. Matthews's g g Brisbane, 6 years	7	7
A. Cornwall's b h Blondin, 4 years	7	4
J. Ford's b m Beatrice, 5 years	7	12
W. Town's br h Orlando, 3 years	7	0
A. Thompson's bl h Buccaneer, 5 years	7	0
J. Tate's b g Archer, 6 years	8	12

THIRD RACE, to start at 3 p.m.
The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 1 sov., with 20 sovs. added; weight for age; winner to be sold for 20 sovs., any surplus to funds. If entered for £15, allowed 7 lbs; if for £10, allowed 14 lbs. Heats once round the course.
Mr. W. Avery's c g Last, 5 years, £20
J. Baines's b g Brummy, late Bantem, 5 years, £29
G. Matthews's blk g Smuggler, 4 years, £20.

FOURTH RACE, to start at 4 p.m.
FORCED HANDICAP of 5 per cent from all winners, with 10 sovs. added. Entrance for beaten horses, 1 sov. optional.
D. BEATSON, Honorary Treasurer.

HOMEBUSH RACES. HOMEBUSH RACES. ON NEW YEAR'S DAY. CHEAP EXCURSION TRAINS.
For programme and particulars see Saturday's papers.
H. P. MOSTYN, Secretary.

PARRAMATTA RACES.

The following are the ENTRIES for BOXING DAY'S RACES:—
PRINCE ALFRED STAKES of 15 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign, for all horses, weight for age; the winner to be sold immediately after the race for 20 sovereigns; if entered for 15 sovereigns, allowance of 7 lbs.; if entered for 10, allowance of 12 lbs.; any surplus to go to the fund; mile heats; second horse to receive the sweep.

Mr. Learmonth's Little John, 5 yrs, to be sold for	..	..	£10
Worthington's Fanny Flirt, aged, ditto ditto	..	..	20
Fowles' Ada, 3 yrs, ditto ditto	..	..	20
Kearns' Magswing, 6 yrs, ditto ditto	..	..	10

TOWN PLATE.

	st.	lb.
W. G. Orbell's g g Wynot, 6 yrs	9	6
W. C. Freeman's b m Casino, 5 yrs	7	2
J. Kelly's b g Tom Sayers, aged	7	0
J. Higgerson's b m Creusa, 5 yrs	6	13

PONY RACE.
W. Collier's b m Lightfoot
R. C. Dunn's b m Gay Lass
C. H. Roberts' b p Eucalyptus
— Learmonth's b g Jack Spratt, aged.

NOTICE.—The Stewards of the Races respectfully state that in consequence of the Maiden Plate failing through for want of sufficient entries, they are resolved to make a Selling Race of it, post entrance, which will take place at 4 o'clock.

PARRAMATTA RACES, RACES, RACES, BOXING DAY.—GRAND STAND BOOTH. Mr. J. HACK will provide a good luncheon, with the very best ales, wines, and spirits.
N. B.—Cheap trains and steamers constantly plying.

CHEAPEST EXCURSIONS.—To Parramatta, 9d; children return ticket, cabin, 6d. Patent Slip Wharf.

RACES.—Parramatta Races.—Cheap Excursions by steamers from Patent Slip Wharf, This Day.

STEAMERS HOURLY, This Day, to and from Patent Slip Wharf, 9d only to Parramatta.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE CO. No. 2.—The Annual Picnic will take place at Balmoral, Middle Harbour, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1868.
W. Camb, Superintendent; W. Lansbury, Hon. Sec.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 75, William-street. — Mrs. Charles Read's Quadrille Party, This Evening.

MR. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, This Evening, Thursday. 100, Elizabeth-street.

TEMPERANCE HALL, PITT-STREET.

BOXING NIGHT.

A Grand Complimentary BENEFIT will be given to JAMES WATT, who will, upon this occasion, appear for the first time in the colony in full Highland Costume, in all his Jacobite songs.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
Overture—Semiramide .... Rossini
Trio—"Annie of the Vale" .. Messrs. Watt Barnett, and Holdsworth
Duet—"Courtship" .... Mr. and Mrs. S. Bennett
Recitation—Satan's Address to the Sun.... Mr. R. Batters
Song—"Auld Robin Gray" .... Miss Lizzie Rice
Descriptive Scena—The Desert .... Mr J. Watt
"Sweet Spirit, hear my prayer"—Lurline.... Miss A. Ogden
Song—"Thou art so near" .... Mr. S. Holdsworth
Song—"Come where the moonbeams linger ...... Mrs. E. Bitton
Song—"Death of Stonewall Jackson" .... Mr. J. Barnett
Jacobite Song—"Standard on the Braes of Mar.... Mr. J. Watt
(in full Highland costume).
PART SECOND.
Flutina Solo—"Annie Laurie," with variations .... Mr. Lawrence
Lancashire Clog Hornpipe .... Mr. A. Massey
Recitation—Rhoderick Dhu—Scott .. Mr. Richard Batters
Jacobite Song—"Wha'll be King but Charlie" .... Mr. J. Watt
Song—"Thy voice is near" .... Mrs. E. Bitton
Song—"Her bright smile" .... Mr. S. Holdsworth
Song—"Coming through the rye" ...... Miss Lizzie Rice
Descriptive Scena—"Will o'-the-Wisp" .. Mr. J. Barnett
Descriptive Scena—"Ship on Fire" .... Mr. J. Watt
Finale—"Good night, Comrades all" .... Company.

Admission tickets—Front seats, 2s; back seats, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7, concert to commence at 8 sharp.

RAPHAEL'S GREAT AUSTRALASIAN CIRCUS COMPANY have arrived and will perform every evening during the week, opposite the new Pavilion erected on the racecourse. Immense new Company of male and female artistes, Riders, Tumblers, Aerial Vaulters, La Perche, and Trapeze Performers, Gymnasts, Performing Dogs and Monkeys, &c., &c. If you want to spend a right merry Christmas time, Go to the
GREAT AUSTRALASIAN CIRCUS.
Admission: Dress Circle, 3s; Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30 p.m., performance commences at 8 sharp.
Carriages may be ordered at 11.

Grand Fashionable MID-DAY PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY, at 2 p.m., for the convenience of schools and families.
Seats may be secured daily at the Circus from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m.
THOMAS ARUNDELL, Agent.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS
will open on the
OLD POST OFFICE GROUND,
Pitt-street,
FOR A SHORT SEASON,
on
BOXING NIGHT,
Grand combination of talent,
THE RIDGEWAY BROTHERS
and
NELSON,
late
LENTON TROUPE.
MILLION PRICES.
Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.
F. H. Pollock, Agent.

LENTON and SMITH'S GREAT DRAGON COMPANY of JAPANESE, 12 in number, arrived by the last mail, are now in Melbourne, and will open at the Princess Theatre on the 26th instant. At the termination of their Melbourne engagement they will visit Sydney. The public are respectfully informed Lenton and Smith's Company are in no way connected with the persons now in Sydney.
J. W. SMITH, Manager.

WATSON'S BAY.—BOXING DAY.—Steamers during the day, Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo.

WATSON'S BAY—BOXING DAY.—Sports as usual. Lots of fun.

WATSON'S BAY.—BOXING DAY.—Jumping in sacks, running in sacks, wheelbarrow races, &c.

MANLY BEACH, BOXING DAY.—Return Tickets, 2s.

BOXING DAY, MANLY BEACH.—Music and Dancing for the Million. Return Tickets, 2s.

MANLY BEACH, Boxing Day.—Return Tickets, 2s. Steamers City of Newcastle, Breadalbane, Phantom.

EXCURSION to MANLY BEACH, Boxing Day.—Return Tickets, 2s. SPLENDID BAND.

MANLY BEACH.—Return Tickets, Two Shillings.
MANLY BEACH.—Return Tickets, 2s.
MANLY BEACH.—Return Tickets, 2s.
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MANLY BEACH.—Return Tickets, 2s.
MANLY BEACH.—Return Tickets, 2s.
MANLY BEACH.—Return Tickets, 2s.
MANLY BEACH.—Return Tickets, 2s.

EXCURSION TO SANS SOUCI, BOTANY BAY.—The steamer FIRE KING will leave the foot of King-street, THIS MORNING, at 9, returning to Sydney before dark. Tickets, 3s; lady and gentleman, 5s.

CRICKETERS' REST, Redfern.—Ham Sandwich and Glass of Ale, 6d., at JOHN L. KETTLE'S.

... DRINKS and Round of Beef for the million, at J. L. K.'s, Cricketers' Rest, Redfern.

TRINITY MUSICAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTE.—By particular request, the programme performed by the members of the above Institute, in the School-room, Lower Fort-street, on last Friday evening, will be repeated on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Admission, one shilling.

GRAND EXCURSION TO PEARL BAY, MIDDLE HARBOUR.
The BUILDING COMMITTEE of the New Catholic Church, St. Leonards, North Shore, have chartered the fine large steamer DIAMANTINA, belonging to the A. S. N. Company, for an EXCURSION to this delightful spot on ST. STEPHEN'S DAY (Boxing Day). The pleasure grounds at PEARL BAY will, for the first time, be opened on this occasion. They are beautifully and romantically situated, and the proprietor, Mr. EDWARDS, has recently erected a DANCING SALOON and LUNCHEON ROOM of large dimensions, and other accommodations. There is also a Natural Reservoir with abundance of pure spring water, and altogether this retreat for picnic and pleasure parties possesses unrivalled advantages. There is sufficient depth of water even at low water at the jetty.
Arrangements will be made for various games, including quoits, skittles, and racing for watches.
Mr. EDWARDS will supply Refreshments and Luncheon at Sydney prices.
A splendid Band will accompany the steamer, which will make three trips from the Circular Quay, viz., at 9, 11, and 2 o'clock; returning to Sydney at 5, 6, and 7 o'clock.
There will be also a Band of Music on the ground.
Tickets, 2s there and back, may be had of Messrs. Dolman, Freehill, Flanagan, and Moore, George-street.

FOR AMUSEMENTS ON BOXING-DAY, GO TO MANLY BEACH, ADJOINING PIER HOTEL.

MANLY BEACH FESTIVITIES.

MR. SHARP,
of the
PIER HOTEL, MANLY BEACH,
begs to inform his numerous friends and patrons that he has made ample arrangements for their entertainment during the forthcoming Christmas holidays. A splendid and capacious Pavilion has been erected adjoining the hotel, with a clear floor of 70 by 30 feet, and a first-class BAND engaged for DANCING on Boxing day. The wines and liquors are of usual brands—and, in fact, everything of the very best quality. Abundance of ice. A splendid Cold Collation will be provided in the large dining-room at 1s each. The best of order guaranteed. Boats will continue to run till a late hour in the evening for the accommodation of those who choose to prolong their amusements. Admission to the Pavilion, 1s only. Other amusements are also provided for those who do not care for dancing.

MANLY BEACH, MANLY BEACH.—C. DORAN begs most respectfully to inform his numerous friends and acquaintances and the public generally that he is now prepared with supplies as good as can be procured to offer at Sydney prices, with a good substantial luncheon for One Shilling, at the New Steyne Hotel, Manly Beach.

MANLY BEACH.—FAIRY BOWER HOTEL.—Luncheons, ham, poultry, pork pies, &c., Sydney prices.

MRS. LEICESTER, Fairy Bower Hotel, Manly Beach. Prime ale, porter, spirits, aerated waters, &c.

MANLY BEACH.
J. CAMPBELL SHARP, of the Pier Hotel, invites all his friends to dine with him TO-DAY. He promises them a hearty welcome, and everything as it should be.

EXCURSION TO ATHOL GARDENS. BOXING DAY. STEAMER TRANSIT every hour, from North Shore Ferry, Circular Quay. Return tickets 2s.

BALMORAL GARDENS.—Steamers COLLAROY and WILLIAMS, THIS DAY, from Circular Quay, at 10, 11, 12, and 1, 2 o'clock p.m.
Fares, 2s return ticket.
All amusements free.
Last boat from Balmoral at 7 p.m.
FREDERICK KORFF.

BOXING DAY, THIS DAY, FOR ONE DAY ONLY, The HIPPODROME, or EQUESCURRICULUM, ALBERT GROUND, REDFERN.

ROMAN RACES,
CHARIOT RACES,
SLACK ROPE, TRAPEZE,
STEEPLE CHASE, HURDLE RACES,
With Real Horses,
by the GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
FOOT RACING, VAULTING.
MILLION PRICES.
Admission—ONE SHILLING.
Children half-price.
Omnibus fare—ONLY THREEPENCE.
A pleasant walk by Elizabeth-street.
For full Programme see HERALD of yesterday (Christmas Day).
Programmes of Sports, with names and colours of riders, drivers, and pedestrians, on the Ground,
GRATIS.
Rules of the Ground strictly enforced.
Refreshment Stalls on the Ground.

A HIPPODROME CANNOT BE SEEN ANY DAY.
GO TO THE ALBERT GROUND, THIS DAY.
Ah, Papa! Do take me! Do let us see the Chariot Races! It's only sixpence each for children.

ALBERT GROUND.—Tattersall's Hotel having purchased the right of the Grand Stand for the 26th, will provide refreshments for the public in the usual style at the GRAND STAND ONLY.
W. J. OBRIEN.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
TO-NIGHT, BOXING NIGHT.
The original and first
JAPANESE
That have visited Australia.
The World-renowned
ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE,
in their
MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT,
Greeted each evening with thunders of applause.
Free gifts each night.
Front Seats, 3s.; Second, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
SATURDAY, December 28th,
first grand
MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.
Children and schools half-price.
Commence at 2.30.

WAXWORKS EXHIBITION, 267, Pitt street (right opposite the old premises). Sole proprietors and managers Mons. and Mdme. Sohier. Madame Sohier's New Waxworks Exhibition will REOPEN in the above splendid premises, which have been expressly fitted up for the purpose, on BOXING DAY.
The public of all classes are respectfully invited to come and decide whether our efforts to please shall both deserve and command success.
Doors open from ten o'clock morning till half-past ten o'clock evening.
Admission, 1s.; children, half-price.

STEAM EXCURSION TO BOTANY BAY on BOXING DAY.—The FIRE KING will leave the bottom of King-street at 9 a.m.; and will return before dark. Return tickets, 3s; lady and gentleman, 5s.

BOXING-DAY, Manly Beach.—Food and drink, cheap Fairy Bower Hotel. Mrs. Leicester.

ALEXANDRA HALL.—Grand Fancy Dress and Mask Ball on Boxing Night.

DANCING TO-NIGHT. Tynemouth Castle, Glebe Road.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, This Evening, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

PHRENOLOGICAL Museum open to-day. Examination and advice, 1s. C. Edwards, 342, George-street.

CAMPBELL AND SONS, BANKERS,
ADVANCES made on Mercantile Securities, Liens on Wool, and approved Pastoral Properties.
FOREIGN BILLS collected, and Advances against Shipping Documents realised, at Bank rates of Commission.
Sales of LANDED and PASTORAL ESTATES, JOINT STOCK SHARES, Government and other Securities conducted for absentees, under powers of attorney.

S. C. BURT and CO., Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 272, Pitt-street, and 134, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, Horse and Cattle Salesmen, Commission and General Agents.
Sales by auction every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

BURT AND CO.
HORSE AND CATTLE SALESMEN,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
General Auctioneers,
Established 1847.
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES, SHEEP, LIVE STOCK, AND PRODUCE,
at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.
FAT CATTLE,
AT THE CATTLE MARKET,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 2 p.m.
Good secured paddocks. An experienced drover will be sent to meet live stock on receipt of advices.

VICTORIA SALE YARDS, PETERSHAM.
HARRISON and JONES, Auctioneers, &c., having leased the above Yards from Edward Flood, Esq., are now prepared to receive fat cattle and sheep for sale.
Stock forwarded direct to them for sale will not be charged any yard fees, but will have the use of commodious paddocks provided for that purpose.
ACCOUNT SALES rendered and proceeds paid within THREE DAYS after each sale, such CASH PAYMENTS guaranteed by the undermentioned gentlemen.
HARRISON and JONES,
Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents,
Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street.
Referring to the above we hold ourselves responsible that this arrangement will be carried out.
EDWARD FLOOD,
RICHARD JONES.
Sydney, 9th July, 1866.

TO GRAZIERS and others.—The undersigned begs to notify to his numerous patrons, that with the view of affording greater facilities for the Sale of Stock consigned to him, he has made arrangements with Mr. Charles Roberts, of Homebush (who has extensive paddocks) for a receiving depot of cattle and sheep at that place, for the Annandale and Sydney sales.
The sales will be conducted as hitherto, at Fullagar's, Annandale, and at Sydney; and every effort will be made as heretofore to realise the highest price the market affords. He further takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for the extensive patronage afforded him.
G. M. PITT.
Post Office Chambers, October 10th.

MR. MAJOR LOWE, late of Mudgee and Bathurst, Stock and Station Agent, Auctioneer, &c.—Sales of fat stock at Fullagar's, Petersham, or in the city. Stations, wool, &c., at Rooms.
Cash advanced on property for unreserved sale.
175, Bell's-chambers, Pitt street.

TO GROCERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS, and others.—The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents in Sydney for Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, are prepared to receive orders for all descriptions of Oilmen's Stores comprised in their printed lists, which will be forwarded and executed with care and punctuality, and got up in the style and of the quality which have commanded for the goods of Crosse and Blackwell such universal approval and esteem. R. TOWNS and CO.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.
A new discovery! Secured by letters patent.
GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS QUALITIES, relieves pain miraculously, and a certain cure for burns, chafing, sunburns, chapped hands and lips, ulcers, excoriations, cuts, poisonous wounds, tumours, inward piles, insect bites, and all external sores.
For sore eyes, a splendid remedy, and acts as a beautiful cosmetic for clearing the complexion.
No families or establishments either in town or country should be without it.
None is genuine unless stamped with the patentee's stamp in blue ink across the label.
To be obtained of the principal chemists, genuine and stamped,
In Pots at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d.,
at CHARLES HARPUR'S, Chemist and Druggist,
51, King-street West,
Sole Agent for Patentee.

ASSIGNED ESTATE
of
JOHN SKINNER.
£4000 OF DRAPERY GOODS FOR IMPERATIVE SALE.
SKINNER'S STOCK
now on sale at
J. WETHERILL'S,
233 and 235, Pitt-street.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY for FASHIONABLE and first-class CLOTHING, TO ORDER is the
Market Cloth Hall, and Practical Tailoring Establishment.
484, George-street
Opposite the Fruit Markets,
Near Haymarket.

TRIMMED Muslin Jackets, 4s 11d, worth 8s 6d. Muslin bodies, 1s 11d and 2s 11d, a bargain. Infants' white muslin dresses, 3s 11d, worth 6s 6d.
Mrs. WAY'S, 263 and 265, Pitt-street.

GENTLEMEN VISITING SYDNEY can be supplied with every requisite of the best quality at reasonable prices.
White shirts of the latest style and finish
Wool, silk, cashmere, and cambric crimean shirts
Collars, linen and best paper, every shape and size
Ties, scarfs, bows, every novelty
Belts, braces, waistbands, studs, links, &c., &c.
S. H. LEWIS. The French Glove Depot, 16, Hunter-street.

A BARGAIN in STAYS.—6 different shapes, 4s 11d, worth 7s 11d; 5s 11d, worth 10s 6d; good stays, 2s 11d; nursing stays, 6s 11d.
Mrs. WAY'S, 263 and 265, Pitt-street.

THE CHOICEST GIFT FOR A LADY (for Christmas and New Year's Day) is 6 pairs of Hobson and Whiting's best kid Gloves, in a sachet parfumé. The gloves are delicately perfumed. HOBSON and WHITING.

HOBSON and WHITING are selling Eureka Shirts 42s the half dozen; superior quality, 50s ditto; a perfect fit guaranteed. Every style of finish for purchasers to select from. Open behind shirts in the same quality.

HOBSON and WHITING'S Army and Navy Hair Dye, for permanently dyeing, softening, and beautifying the hair, eyebrows, and whiskers. It is easy and simple of application, in black or brown. 69, Hunter-st.

HOBSON and WHITING'S Nagasaki Umbrellas, the only genuine ones of this make in Sydney.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.
These tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of steam boilers having either one or two flues.
They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.
They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.
These taper tubes have been in use upwards of sixteen years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.
They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.
W. and J. GALLOWAY and SONS, Engineers and Boiler Makers, Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c., Manchester.

A GOVERNESS WANTED, for the interior, to teach a family music, dancing, and drawing, together with a sound English education. Advertiser will be in Sydney first or second week in January 1868. Address X. Y. Z., General Post Office, till called for.

A GENERAL SERVANT in a clergyman's family. Apply Post office, Ashfield.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for a SITUATION as Nursery Governess, or companion to a lady; small remuneration required. Address E S., Post-office, Campbelltown.

BLACKSMITH'S STRIKER BOY Wanted, at the Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company's Works, Little Hartley. Apply at the offices of the Company, Spring-street.

STEEL FILINGS wanted; the highest price given. H. D. Smith, 565, George-street.

WANTED, a young Man, as GROOM. 16, William-street.

WANTED, an intelligent and respectable LAD, as Assistant and Runner. Park House, Park-street.

WANTED.—Professor Mac's Rooms will be CLOSED This Day, unless for patients' requirements.

WANTED, second COOK. Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a BAKER; a single steady young man. Ch. Hohnen, 343, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply, after 10 a.m., 157, Lauriston terrace, Phillip-street.

WANTED, Excursionists to know Ham Sandwiches got ready without delay. American Restaurant, 46, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a BAKER; must be able to drive. Apply early, THIS DAY (Thursday), H. Truman, baker, Petersham. A single man preferred.

WANTED, by a young Man, just arrived from England, a SITUATION, as Clerk or Storekeeper; first-rate references can be given. Address B. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for one of the principal stores in the Western district, a steady, honest, and industrious BOOT HAND. Apply to Saddington and Sons, 93, York-street.

WANTED, for St. Benedict's Society, a duly qualified SURGEON. Applications in writing, stating terms, addressed to William Warner, 91, Parramatta-street, on or before 1st January next. Thomas Purcell, Secretary.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for families and gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson's, Park House, 27, Park-st. Moderate.

BURWOOD.—To LET, a neat Villa RESIDENCE, 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, servant's room. The outoffices consist of 2 rooms, wash-house, coach house, and stable; also, 2 acre paddock. R. W...

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, 4-room COTTAGE, near the Ferry. D. Eldridge, Milson's Point.

TO LET, that comfortable 8-roomed HOUSE, 165, Phillip-street. Mrs. Denham, Enmore-terrace.

TO LET, a pleasantly situated 7-roomed HOUSE, in West-street, Darlinghurst. J. Penson, 351, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE, with stabling and paddock, opposite Thurlow-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Apply next door (north house).

TO LET, LONGWOOD, Darling Point; first-class family residence. For particulars inquire of Mr. George Thornton, George-street.

TO LET, in one of the most healthy suburbs, a good Family RESIDENCE of 8 rooms—water laid on and rates paid. Convenient distance from the city. Apply to H. H. Newman, house agent, &c., Row's Chambers, 219, Pitt-street.

TO LET, TAPYEAN, Gordon's Bay, Coogee, water frontage, extensive and beautiful grounds, with an abundant supply of spring water, first-class Residence, with every convenience. Apply to John Thompson, Denison House, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, TARA, Ocean-street, Woollahra, the residence of the late J. V. Gorman, Esq. Possession can be had after the first of the year. Apply to Mr. Miller, of Messrs. Gorman and Miller, 183, Pitt-street; or to Messrs. Ellis and Makinson, solicitors, 89, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, ILLERTON HALL, Randwick, occupied by C. H. Humphry, Esq., for the last six years. The house contains eight good rooms, large hall, bathroom, two patent closets, kitchen, scullery, laundry, and servants' rooms; also stables, coach-house, paddock, flower garden, and good water. Apply to S. H. Pearce, Randwick; or to Mr. Hobblewhite, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, with immediate possession, those commodious PREMISES lately occupied by Messrs. J. T. Armitage and Co., situated in George-street, between the Australian Marine Insurance Company and those magnificent buildings now in course of erection for E. Vickery, Esq., adjoining the London Chartered Bank. Auctioneers, warehousemen, and others in search of first-class premises should not neglect this opportunity. For particulars apply to M. Alexander, Offices, Margaret-street.

WORKING-MEN'S HOUSES, 7s week. Belmore-place, Castlereagh-st., few doors from Liverpool-st.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
F. Larter, Upper South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets Woolloomooloo.
John Davis, 9, Market-street, between Kent and Sussex streets.
P. Davey, near the National School, Paddington.
E. Glover, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hinchcliff, Waterloo.
Mrs. R. Scholey, Circulating Library, Parramatta-st.
Mr. J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
Mr. R. Iredale, Bourke-street, South Head Road.
Mr. J. J. Cooper, bookstall, Railway Station, Redfern.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines, and under	One shilling.
Four lines, ditto	Two shillings.
Six lines, ditto	Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto	Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto	Five shillings.

And 2d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps. Register Stamps will not be accepted.

SYDNEY:—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, December 26, 1867.